

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1916

No. 5

Big Sale of :: Shoe Samples

Having purchased a good stock of shoe samples, we have decided to put on a

15 Days Sale, Commencing
Saturday, February 5th

This sale will consist of:

MEN'S WOMEN'S, BOYS, GIRLS, and
CHILDREN'S SHOES. All sizes, but we can-
not guarantee this for any length of time for we
have only a limited quantity in some sizes.

We would ask you to come early, and see
for yourself, the Enormous Reductions in Shoes

Come---Expecting Much and Receive More

J. V. Berscht

THE DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

W. FARRINGTON
the manager, presents the following
thrilling and interesting plays for
your consideration.

The "Broken Coin"
(every Tuesday night)

The "Black Box"
(every Saturday night)

STARTS PROMPTLY AT 8.30 P. M.
Nothing but the best moving pic-
tures are shown—clean and instruct-
ive.

POPULAR PRICES

Matinee Every Saturday

at 3 o'clock. Especially for the country
people who cannot come at night. Send
your children and we will look after
them.

UNION BANK

OF CANADA
Keep The Family
Savings in a
Joint Account

in the names of two or more
members—Husband and Wife,
Brother and Sister, or Father
and Son.

It is an all-round convenience,
as either can deposit or withdraw
money, and in case of death the
balance goes to the survivor
without any formalities, forming
an immediate source of ready
money.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

Lost, Strayed or Estray
ads. \$1 for four insertions
in the Pioneer—they bring
results.

LAND TITLES ACT FILING NO. M 386

MORTGAGE SALE OF FARM LANDS

Under the powers of sale contained
in the Land Titles Act and pursuant
to the directions of the Registrar for
the South Alberta Land Registration
District, there will be offered for sale
by public auction, by P. R. Reed,
Auctioneer, at or near the Post Office
in the Town of Didsbury, in the Pro-
vince of Alberta, at 2 o'clock in the
afternoon on the 26th day of February,
1916, the following lands and premises,
namely, the South west Quarter of Sec-
tion 12, Township 32, in Range 4,
West of the 5th Meridian, in the Pro-
vince of Alberta, containing by ad-
measurement 160 acres more or less,
reserving unto his Majesty, his suc-
cessors and assigns, all mines and
minerals.

TERMS

The terms of sale to be 20% cash at
the time of sale, and the balance ac-
cording to the terms and conditions to
be made known at the time of sale or
upon application to the undersigned
Solicitors.

The above property will be offered
for sale subject to a sealed reserved
bid, free from all encumbrances save
the exceptions, reservations and con-
ditions in the original grant from the
crown and any seed grain lien that
may be outstanding against the said
lands and taxes for the current year.

The Vendor is informed that said
lands are situated about fifteen miles
from the said Town of Didsbury, the
nearest Railway station and shipping
point; that of the said lands 160 acres
are covered with fairly heavy brush,
10 acres are cultivated land, 15 acres
are pasture land and 15 acres are open
prairie, and that there is a coulee of
about 10 acres in which there is a good
spring of water; that there are the fol-
lowing buildings on said premises,
frame house 30 by 24 feet, frame barn
12 by 16 feet, granary 10 x 14 feet,
and a large cattle shed.

For further particulars and condi-
tions of sale apply to the undersigned
Solicitors.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this
15th day of January, 1916.

CLARKE, CARSON & MACLEOD,
Calgary, Alberta,
Vendors Solicitors.

APPROVED:
A. T. KINNARD,
Deputy Registrar,
South Alberta Land Registration
District.

Two Didsbury Men Reported Wounded

It is reported that two men who
left the Didsbury district for the
front have been wounded. They
are Private R. Lenny of the famous
Tenth and Corporal W. Jenkins of
Bell's Bull dogs (31st Batt.)

Private Lenny went through seven
charges and has been wounded
three times, the last time seems to
have put him out of action as it is
reported that he is on his way home
to Didsbury. His brother lives
west of town. While here Private
Lenny worked for Art Chamberlain
and the late Dr. Lincoln.

Corporal W. Jenkins was reported
wounded a few days ago but so far
nothing further has been heard
about him.

The Coal Crisis

The coal situation improved
slightly at the end of the week, and
there was still a little coming in at
the first of this week, but it is still a
hand to mouth problem and until
the weather moderates much more
than it has done yet the last few
days the coal question will be an
uncertain one.

On Saturday last a rumour which
appeared to be authentic as it came
from a reliable source, quickly
spread that the M. P. at Crossfield
had commandeered a car of coal
being shipped to one of the Dids-
bury dealers. The Mayor took up
the matter with headquarters of the
Mounted Police at Calgary who ab-
solutely denied that anything of the
kind had been done. In justice to
Corp. Birch who is stationed at
Crossfield, and who no doubt has
been put to some trouble in the
matter, it is fair to say that he knew
nothing whatever about the matter.
It looks as though there's a nigger
in the wood pile and that somebody
was trying to make the Police the
scapegoat, because there's no doubt
about the car of coal being taken at
Crossfield.

School Report

ROOM II

Grade II—Russell Berscht, Dor-
othy Geib, Laura Smith, Guido
Geib, Jack Cooper, Charlie Gather-
cole, Tom Morton.

Grade III, Jr.—Jean Bullis, Wil-
lie Wrigglesworth, Kathleen Os-
mond, Lucille Smith, Ruby Hun-
sperger, Allene Schmelke, Milton
Chapin, Edna Stokes, Minnie Roeth
Tena McIntyre, Emma Walder,
Nyle Hunsperger, Willie Wood,
Clifford Mortimer, Jacob Dick, Ross
Youngs.

Grade III, Sr.—Tom Reed, Gran-
ville Paton, Harold Metzgar, Laura
Liesemer, Annie Ness, Melvin Ness,
Arthur Amacher, Evelyn Liesemer,
Melvin Geib, Lyle Cressman, Laura
Harvey, Orville Geiger, Jacob Wal-
der, Eva Dick, Hugh Morton.

The W.C.T.U. will hold a Wil-
lard Memorial parlor meeting at
the home of Mrs. Geo. Liesemer
on Tuesday afternoon, February
8th at 2.30 o'clock sharp. An
interesting programme is prepar-
ed. Lunch will be served. A
collection will be taken in aid of
the work. All are invited, and
bring your friends.

Didsbury Roll of Honor

Pte. R. Lenny,	10th Batt.
Sgt. Hogg, Sr.	Eng. Army
Corp. W. Jenkins	31st Batt.
Pte. P. Wood	31st Batt.
" G.E. Sexsmith	31st Batt.
" J. Riddell	"
" F. K. Owen	"
" L. C. Swann	"
" W. Hopkins	"
" Geo. F. Monck	"
" W. Wright	"
" W. Vipond	50th Batt.
" T. Hogg	"
" W. Hogg	"
" R. Blaine	"
" P. Blaine	"
" Morrison	"
" Alf. Jury	"
" E. Mellow	"
" C. Turner	"
" Reg. Simpson	"
" A. Cross	"
" W. Fraser	"
" H. Lee	"
" Gilbert Garrison	"
" A. J. Nunan	"
" Jno. Mortimer	56th Batt.
" J. Frost	"
" Grant	"
Sgt. A. May	"
Pte. J. Pearson	"
" S. Brown	82nd Batt.
" N. Birchenough	"
" J. Anderson	"
" Paine	"
" R. Dickson	"
" A. Barkhurst	"
" A. Jenkins	"
" J. Baptist	"
" F. Lloyd	89th Batt.
" B. Barker	"
" A. B. Kembry	"
" F. Jackson	"
" Jackson	"
Trp. F. M. Nelson	12th M.I.
Sgt. R. Alloway	"
" L. C. Cooper	"
Pte. B. Tidwell	63rd
Pte. D. Nash	7th Field Batt.
Pte. P. J. Moynihan	113th Kilties
Pte. Geo. Walsh	137th Batt.
Pte. Gib. Howe	Transport
Pte. Sutter	65th Batt.
Pte. Geo. Standing	65th Batt.
Lance Corp. Richard	"
Esson	90th Wpg. Rifles

FORMER RESIDENTS

Pte. L. Shantz	31st Batt.
Trp. L. C. Coffey	12th M.I.
Lt. E. G. Grant	137th
Capt. E. E. Topliffe	A.M.C.
Pte. Stanley Moore	Kilties

If any person knows of men
who have joined regiments and
who lived in this district at
the time whose names are not
on the above honor roll, please
telephone names of same to
this office with regimental No.

J. E. Stauffer, M.L.A., return-
ed from a ten days trip to the
Peace River country via the
notorious A. & G. W. railway on
Saturday last. He had an excit-
ing trip although he was unable
to see much of the country. The
party were snow bound for four
days, and the railway was taxed
to its utmost last week. Joe says
it was about 70 degrees below
while they were on the trip, but
that's nothing. The party return-
ed safe.

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$479.85

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$513.85

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$168.60

J. H. Hehn..... 5.00

\$173.60

BUSINESS LOCALS

50 A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR SALE—New and complete
Universal Encyclopedia, for home, school
or office library, 8 volumes; well bound.
An excellent work. Also other good
books on various subjects. All at
reasonable prices. Apply to Rev. L. P.
Amacher, Didsbury.

FOR SALE—Spring Wheat, "Pre-
lude," earliest of all spring wheat. W.
M. Hodson, R. R. 1, Didsbury, Phone
R. 1008.

FOUND—A bundle of clothes on
blind line west of town. Owner can have
same by applying at Pioneer office and
paying for this advertisement. 12p

M. MECKLENBURG, Optician,
will be at the Carstairs hotel, Carstairs,
on Monday, February 7th; Rosebud
hotel, Didsbury, Tuesday, February 8th
and at the Victoria hotel, Olds, Wednes-
day, February 9th.

FOR EXCHANGE—Good Modern
House, Royal Terrace, Calgary, for unin-
proved or improved clear title farm land.
Will assume mortgage or pay difference
in cash if any. 715 Herald Building,
Calgary.

ONE ACRE in centre of Edmon-
ton can be subdivided into lots if neces-
sary, clear title, assessed \$4800.00, will
exchange for clear title farm of equal
value. Will assume mortgage or pay
difference in cash if any. 715 Herald
Building, Calgary.

FARM 320 acres, 7 miles from Olds
For sale, \$500 down, balance easy terms.
Apply Johnson & Co., Eagle Hill.

SHIP YOUR HIDES and furs to
Reid & Simpson, Calgary, Alta.

SPECIAL U. F. A. MONTHLY MEETING

It is specially requested that the mem-
bers of the U.F.A. of the Neapolis and
Westcott branches be present at a meet-
ing of this association to be held at Dids-
bury, on Monday, February 7th, 1916,
at 2 p.m. sharp. Some good addresses
will be given by Messrs. Herb. Fisher
and Pete Dick, delegates to the annual
convention, and business of importance
taken up. Everybody come and bring
your sons along.

W. S. Durrer

Undertaker and
Embalmer

Phone
15 Didsbury, Alta.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE

As I have made arrangements to
leave the country on account of ill
health I hereby offer my farm for
sale.

Price \$10,000

TERMS—\$2,000 cash, the balance
in two to five years time with inter-
est at 7 per cent. I will hold an
auction sale of my stock, etc., in
the latter part of February. Watch
for date. If my farm is not sold at
the time of auction sale will rent
same to man of good reputation.
Apply to

EPH. GABEL, Didsbury

Is your subscription to
the Pioneer paid up?

Sunlight Soap

5c.

is all you need to pay for the best and purest Soap in the world—Sunlight. The inducements offered with common soaps cannot make up for the guaranteed purity of Sunlight Soap.

The West and Exports

Third of Total Canadian Exports Supplied by Prairie Provinces

The total external trade for Canada for 1915, including imports and exports, has been placed at \$1,120,253,771, or a total per capita of \$137. Based on the population of Manitoba at 450,000, and of Winnipeg at 200,000, this province's share of the external 1915 trade would be \$61,650,000, while Winnipeg's share would be \$27,400,000.

The three prairie provinces' share would proportionately amount to about \$180,000,000 in actual per capita, but in exports these provinces will this year, and in the beginning of 1916, contribute a much larger proportion to the exports than will the other provinces.

The exports of wheat from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will add at least \$200,000,000 to the Canadian exports for 1915-16, which shows that in exports alone these three provinces will show a bigger per capita than would be accredited them as their total share of Canada's aggregate external trade.

Placing the grain exports at the above amount, it is likely that the prairie provinces will add \$250,000,000 to the total exports of the Dominion, and if the per capita share of the imports was placed at the Canadian average, it would show that these provinces' total external trade, including exports and imports, would exceed \$400,000,000.

The grain exports of Canada this year will probably be four times the value of the total exports of manufactures. Last year the manufacturing exports amounted to a little over \$57,000,000. These figures will be increased this year on account of war orders, but the wheat exports will also show increase in almost greater proportions than will the manufacturers and grains other than wheat will also be in great demand.

All the exports from Canada this year, including agricultural products, manufacturing products, etc., will total about \$500,000,000—from the three prairie provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will contribute very nearly half of these total exports, since the value of the grain exports alone will be nearly half of the total exports for the Dominion this year.

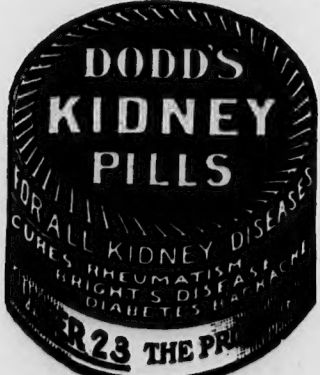
Thus the west contributes more than its share to Canada's external trade, and more especially in exports, which is the right side of the ledger and represents money brought into Canada.—Free Press.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The German estimate prior to this war was that at the close of the first year 40 per cent. of the infantry, 20 of the cavalry, artillery and engineers and 12 of the train troops would be lost. But these figures are inadequate for a war on two fronts continuously sustained with many great battles. By the end of the first year of this war the loss was nearer 60 per cent., which means that to keep the army at full strength till next spring the whole fighting force would have to be replaced.

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Corn Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

Agricultural experiment stations have been established in China, during the present year, at considerable cost. There are now in operation three cotton farms, one sugar plantation, two forestry stations, and three pasturage farms. The government also has a model ranch at Chu Chow, in northern Anhui, under the direction of an American ranchman. A corps of lecturers and demonstrators is being trained for agricultural extension work throughout the country.



W. N. U. 1087

Armenian Atrocities

Estimated That a Million Armenians Have Been Killed

Lord Bryce has issued a further report on the Armenian atrocities. He gives the estimate of a person described as a competent observer, placing the destruction of life as nearly 1,000,000, or practically half the population of Armenia.

One report which Lord Bryce quotes states that in a certain town 200 chief Armenians were imprisoned and then taken by night in wagons to the river bank and there killed. The women and girls, he states, have been distributed among the Turkish villages, the Turks choosing such girls as they wanted.

A large number of exiles were allowed to take shelter in a town, where for a time they were better off. Suddenly the police ordered them all to leave and the whole number, perhaps 5,000, were literally driven up the hill into the streets and rushed to an encampment.

All Mothers Need Constant Strength

Their Strength is Taxed and They are Victims of Weakness and Suffering

When there is a growing family to care for and the mother fails ill, it is a serious matter. Many mothers who are on the go from morning to night, whose work, apparently, is never done, try to disguise their sufferings and keep up an appearance of cheerfulness before their family. Only themselves know how they are distressed by backaches and headaches, dragging down pains and nervous weakness; how their nights are often sleepless, and they arise to a new day's work tired, depressed and quite unrefreshed. Such women should know that their sufferings are usually due to lack of good nourishing blood. They should know that the one thing they need above all others to give them new health and strength is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their blood-making, health-restoring qualities. Every suffering woman, every woman with a home and family to care for should give these pills a fair trial, for they will keep her in health and strength and make her work easy. Mrs. G. Strasser, Acton West, Ont., says: "I am the mother of three children, and after each birth I became terribly run down; I had weak, thin blood, always felt tired, and unable to do my household work. After the birth of my third child I seemed to be worse, and was very badly run down. I was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I found the greatest benefit from the pills and soon gained my old-time strength. Indeed, after taking them I felt as well as in my girlhood, and could take pleasure in my work. I also used Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones and have found them a splendid medicine for childhood ailments."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Japanese Regiment

Major General Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian minister of militia, has received from British Columbia a proposal to organize a regiment of Canadian Japanese for service in Europe. One thousand Japanese who have been naturalized in Canada will be enlisted at once under the proposal and sent overseas.

Not only will the ranks be made up entirely by Canadian Japanese, but the officers will be naturalized Japanese. The full strength of the regiment will be maintained by enlistments from time to time.

General Hughes explained that the proposal had come to him only informally, and that, pending the receipt of some official order, the military authorities would make no decision.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diets.

"A Canadian woman in London, who has undertaken to correspond with lonely men at the front," says the London correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, "has received a note of thanks from a Western Canadian non-commissioned officer, who relates how a letter he received from her helped to cheer a comrade who was beside him in the trenches severely wounded and greatly depressed, awaiting removal. Being somewhat perplexed as to how to relieve the tension, the non-com. read the encouraging letter, which he had from the Canadian woman, and it had the desired effect."

B. C. Timber Resources

Government Working to Secure a Larger Market For Output

Any inventory of the forests of British Columbia has been commenced in order to find out how much timber could be cut each year without injuring the forests. The investigation showed that the province contained 100,000,000 acres of forest land, and about 100 billion feet of merchantable timber. The forests, moreover, are producing annually about five million feet of new timber. Since at present only a billion and a half feet are cut each year, it is evident that the harvest can safely be increased several times over; that, in fact, an immense amount of timber is annually going to waste. It is exactly as if the farmers on the prairies could find a market for only a third of their wheat crop.

A knowledge of these facts showed the British Columbia government that it must obtain markets for its complete wood crop. After studying the timber markets of the world, the government is now taking steps to increase its trade with the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, South Africa and other countries which have not enough timber of their own. The prairie provinces, however, are the largest market for British Columbia forest products. The British Columbia government is now seeking to develop this market to the full. To give the best possible service to prairie farmers, who are among the largest consumers of B.C. lumber, the government has prepared, in co-operation with the University of Saskatchewan, a series of bulletins on farm buildings. Similar means are being adopted in Eastern Canada, where there is a good market for heavy timbers and high grade lumber products from B.C. By establishing a commercial service in every market by systematic publicity work, British Columbia will secure markets for its full wood crop, and thus put its vast forest operations on as stable a basis as the grain growing industries in which the prairie provinces depend.

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and at once, while future attacks are ward off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

Bad For the Eyesight

The decision of the education authorities of Geneva to discontinue the teaching of German handwriting in their schools, on the ground that it is injurious to the eyesight, is a reminder that Germany has a bigger proportion of its people wearing spectacles than any other nation. It has, indeed, been instanced as a proof of the superior "culture" of Germans that so many are bespectacled. For some years before the war, however, the use of plain Roman type was becoming general throughout Germany, but since the war this reform has been opposed as unpatriotic. Count Reventlow recently denounced the Roman characters as typically English.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Germany After the War

After this war German universities will no longer be sought by students of English speech as essential and necessary nurseries of learning. German scholarship will be as good as ever it was, but there will not be the same respect for that Teutonic civilization which the Germans call culture. Nor, for a time at least, will the English-speaking people be much disposed to live among the Germans. We shall then have a fairer and more symmetrical adjustment than heretofore of our foreign sources of instruction and cultivation. This pilgrimage to Germany had become conventional. Universities, colleges, seminaries and scientific institutions of this continent had made German training such a fetish that it was almost necessary for a student seeking a position as a teacher to have himself been a worshipper.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Enthusiasm over raising regiment. Enthusiasm prevails on the Indian Reserves over the decision of Gen. Hughes to allow the formation of a battalion of Indians for overseas service. Although there are many Indians in the contingents that have gone, the policy generally has been to discourage enlistment. All over the Dominion, loyal Indians have offered their services and have been refused and the Indian department states that there will not be the slightest difficulty in raising a full regiment and there might be a second.

HOME TREATMENT—Describe your disease, and write for free book and testimonials. THE CANADIAN CANCER INSTITUTE, LIMITED 10 CHURCHILL AVE., TORONTO

Bovril Keeps the Food Bills Down

Make all your soups and stews more nourishing with Bovril. It takes a joint of beef to make a bottle of Bovril. The body-building power of Bovril is from ten to twenty times the amount taken. Bovril means more strength—less cost.

S.H.B.

HOTEL CARLS-RITE TORONTO

Opposite the Union Station. We call it "The House of Comfort," because of the many innovations and modern improvements designed to give our guests "maximum comfort at minimum cost." Then again all of our employees take a personal pride in doing something to add materially to the comfort of our guests. Rates—American Plan, \$2.50—\$3.00 per day without bath; \$3.00—\$3.50 per day with bath; also European Plan if preferred. Say "Carls-Rite" to the Red Cap at the station and in one minute your journey has ended.

Public Opinion Indorses

this family remedy by making its sale larger than that of any other medicine in the world. The experience of generations has proved its great value in the treatment of indigestion, biliousness, headache and constipation.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

relieve these troubles and prevent them from becoming serious ills by promptly clearing wastes and poisons out of the digestive system. They strengthen the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Mild and harmless. A proven family remedy, unequalled

For Digestive Troubles

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

The Three Curses

Morphine, Cocaine, and Alcohol—the Worst of These is Alcohol

The above is the heading of an article in the last bulletin issued by the board of health of Toronto. It goes on to say, "Of the various habit forming drugs alcohol stands out as pre-eminently the greatest universal curse to humanity and has practically no redeeming features. In the light of modern knowledge alcohol, which once occupied a prominent place in the treatment of disease, is becoming more and more discredited every year. The role played by the drug in lowering our resisting power to disease, in the lowering of efficiency and in the actual production of organic disease of the liver, kidneys, heart, arteries and nervous system as we pointed out in our February issue is such as to make it essentially a problem of preventive medicine and one demanding immediate action by administrators of public health."

This arch enemy of mankind is accomplishing its devastating influence by a dual action. In the first place through the economic effects on the home—diminishing as it does and at times entirely cutting off the revenue of the home. Even the moderate drinker, who takes a glass or two of beer or whiskey on his way home from work, robs his wife and family of the equivalent of a loaf or two of bread or its quart of milk, a family which at its best with a full income has probably only enough to keep soul and body together.

The lowering of their vitality and resisting power consequently predisposes them to disease. The alcoholics themselves have much less resisting powers to disease than have the abstainers. This is especially true in pneumonia and blood poisoning. The heavy drinker who contracts pneumonia should not lose an hour in settling his affairs as he will in all probability be unconscious with delirium within twenty-four or forty-eight hours from the time his disease is diagnosed.

In the second place, we have the influence of alcohol on the drinkers forcefully presented by life insurance companies. Statistics prepared by R. H. Moore, actuary of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Insurance Company shows that the death rate among moderate drinkers was 35 per cent. higher than among abstainers.

English insurance companies found by their statistics running over 40 years that abstainers have a death rate of 23 per cent. less than non-abstainers. In 1892 Mr. Dillon Gougge, public actuary in South Australia, found that the non-abstainers had almost double the amount of sickness that the abstainers had.

Let every one "do his bit" in spreading these truths.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Men Specially Fitted Coming Back

The department of militia and defence desires it to be known that the officers and non-commissioned officers being brought back to Canada from the Canadian expeditionary forces abroad are those only selected on account of their fitness for instructional duties, and on account of their gallant conduct at the front. It is useless for people to write the department urging the return of their relatives for this duty, as only those who have rendered meritorious services and are recommended by their commanding officers as worthy and capable are required. All these men must also be prepared to return to the front immediately whenever wanted.

Great Patriotism

Throughout India

Subscriptions for Seven Aeroplanes Coming in From Northern Districts

A special report from Simla, India, says:

"Subscriptions for the seven aeroplanes to be named after the big rivers of the Punjab are swelling excellently. All the districts of northern India are supporting the movement most enthusiastically. The aeroplanes will be used on the battle-fronts where Indian troops are operating, and after the war will be handed over to the commander-in-chief of the Indian army. Two Maharajahs have given an aeroplane each, while the commander of the Kashmir army has given two aeroplanes."

"The manufacture of munitions of war is proceeding briskly throughout the empire, and the people of India continue unceasingly to supply the troops in the field with necessities and comforts."

There is no more effective vermifuge on the market than Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only clear the stomach and bowels of worms, but will prove a very serviceable medicine for children in regulating the infantile system and maintaining it in a healthy condition. There is nothing in their composition that will injure the most delicate stomach when directions are followed, and they can be given to children in the full assurance that they will utterly destroy all worms.

"Prudence and foresight!" Yesterday—a little over a year ago in the hot July nights—the crowds of Berlin were cheering for war. Today thousands of them are fighting in the streets for scraps of meat and offal. What will they be doing tomorrow? Praising perhaps the "prudence and foresight" which their rulers exhibited in plunging them into the gigantic catastrophe of war.—The London Nation.

Man (who had been knocked down in Fleet street by a motor car)—Where am I?

Enterprising street seller—"Ere you are, sir; map of London, one penny."



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EAST AFRICA THE ONLY REMAINING COLONY NOW LEFT FOR GERMANY

WILL SOON BE BRITISH POSSESSION, IT IS EXPECTED

A Determined Attack Will Likely Soon be Made by British Troops on the Only Foreign Possession of Germany— Would be a Valuable Asset to British Empire

The official announcement of General Smith-Dorrien's new command in East Africa, combined with various reports tending to corroborate the belief that an attack on Egypt and the Suez Canal will be the next blow which the German headquarters staff will seek to deliver, receives serious consideration.

The immense strategic possibilities of the world war furnishes a fascinating study. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's appointment suggests, in the words of the Westminster Gazette, that "the operations in East Africa are destined to take a more important character than they have hitherto had."

With the operations in the Kamerun practically completed, German East Africa is the only remaining German colony to be subdued, and its possession will be a valuable asset to the British empire, and especially to India. Germany is understood to possess a force of about 7,000 whites at her disposal there, and she has not hesitated to arm large numbers of the native population, which totals 10,000,000.

The British forces in East Africa in the early stages of the war consisted of only two battalions of the King's African Rifles (native troops), some 3,000 native police in British East Africa and Uganda, and some small white levies. These were reinforced later by Indian troops.

The German and British forces have come into contact on various occasions, the two most important results being the failure of a British attack on the German post of Tanga, and the British capture of Bukoba, the chief German base on Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Nothing in the nature of an attack to conquer German East Africa, which is officially one and a half times the size of Germany, has hitherto been attempted, but the appointment of a general of the name of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, leads to the expectation that a coup of this kind is now in preparation. Some criticism of the plan is heard chiefly on the ground that it is a "policy of small packets" and that such forces as will be placed at General Smith-Dorrien's disposal could easily be employed elsewhere.

Egypt is the particular place the critics have in view. The British garrison in that country has been greatly increased, and it is believed is adequate to repel German-Turkish attacks. Some authorities hold that the characteristic British habit of disposing the enemy may once again be unduly influencing the government's counsils.

Reports from Syria of Turkish preparations are regarded as serious and travellers from Syria speak of strong concentrations of Turkish troops at Jerusalem and Jaffa. The German general, Trussemann, is in command of an army of 70,000 men at Ghaza, and Gen. Von Mackensen, according to the report, will have supreme command of the army of invasion of Egypt.

The reported decision of the Dutch shipping companies trading to the East Indies to abandon the Suez Canal route is in some quarters considered due rather to German warnings than to the reason alleged—the difficulty of coaling.

An interesting commentary on the present situation in regard to both German East Africa and Egypt is the report that France at an early period of the war offered to place at England's disposal for the conquest of German East Africa, a strong expeditionary force then stationed at Madagascar, but the offer was declined on the ground that Great Britain was not then ready to undertake such an expedition.

Germans Fear Great Britain

Believe That British Will Win if War Lasts Till 1917

The Milan Secolo prints a four-column interview with a neutral observer, a famous Scandinavian man of letters, who spent four months in Germany making an impartial study of the military, economic and moral situation. He says:

"There is no doubt, however, that the outward and visible facts serve to satisfy or delude the people. None the less a subconscious sense of disquietude is universal, and springs from the blank uncertainty as to what the morrow may bring forth."

"The German people hold that their enemies are beaten, but not tamed. They feel that they can rely on their military force and endure the economic pinch for a time, but that they overtake them when they ask themselves: 'What if the war should last undecided to the year 1917?'"

"What preoccupies the German is the problem of time, or what is the same in their minds—England. Indeed, you cannot form an adequate idea of German hatred for England—hatred mingled with fear. It bursts out in every political speech and in the language of the daily press. The Germans know the English well, their defects and virtues, and they fear above all things the cool, dogged British perseverance."

"Should the British and their allies succeed in maintaining such a resistance as to prolong war beyond 1916, I do not know how Germany can possibly hope for victory. The British blockade has proved far more effective than the Germans wish it to become known in foreign countries."

"What is thought and feared in Germany is that the war will either be definitely won upon the land or the Germans during 1916 unless won on the sea by the English in 1917. Hence a tremendous output of force is to be expected by Germany next year. The first of her acts will be an attempt to smash through to Calais and an expedition against Egypt."

Dealing with the military situation in Germany, the Secolo's informant says he found the problem of enough men recognized there as being very grave. He points out that the German official casualty lists show an average of 150,000 every month, thus totalling about 2,500,000 down to Dec., 1915. This problem is causing unrest in the empire because the industries and agriculture are being drained of their hands. During the last month alone the number of women employed in metal working and transport industries rose from 140,000 to 155,000.

"Sea Sledge" for Rescue Work

The United States navy department has adopted a new "sea sledge" type of motor boat for rescuing aviators who have got into difficulties. The new boat is the invention of a Boston engineer.

It has been named by its inventor the "motor car of the sea," and is shaped something after the fashion of the flat-bottomed boats used on water chutes. This shape gives the craft a safety even while running at forty miles an hour which other boats do not possess, and it has the further advantage that there is no pounding in seaway, and all the spray is pushed under instead of over the side, as would happen with an ordinary boat travelling at such speed.

It can be turned quickly, without danger to occupants, can be stopped in three times its own length, and can be handled with less exertion than a motor car, while it is also capable of carrying a heavy load.

The French Flag

It is not generally known that the three stripes of color that make up the French national flag are not equal in width. When the tricolor was first authorized in 1792, the proportions and proportions of the three colors were not stated, and such a variety of flags was seen that two years later the National Assembly declared that the national standard should be formed of "the three national colors, in equal bands placed vertically, the hoist being blue, the middle white and the fly red."

For years the flag was made in this way, but though the bands were equal they never looked equal owing to an optical illusion, the blue appearing wider than the red.

At last, after many experiments, it was officially decided that in every hundred parts the blue should be thirty, white thirty-five, and red thirty-seven.

The Ripening of Cream

By the ripening of cream is meant the changes it undergoes from the time of separation until it is added to the churn. Upon these changes depends very largely the quality of butter as regards texture and flavor. The temperature at which cream is held determines the firmness of texture, while the flavor is dependent upon the by-products from the bacterial growth.

The purpose of ripening cream is fundamentally that of giving the butter the desired flavor and aroma, but in addition it increases the ease and efficiency of churning. Cream is ripened in one of two ways:

First, it sours or ripens as a result of the action of bacteria which are normally present in milk and cream; or

Second, it ripens as a result of action of certain kinds of bacteria which are added in what is termed a "starter."

WONDERFUL GROWTH OF SALONIKI ONE OF THE LESSONS OF THE WAR

IT CAN NO LONGER BE CONSIDERED A GREEK CITY

Population Suddenly Increased From 160,000 to Nearly a Million, A Strange Mixture of Races Brought Together Through the Exigencies of the Balkan Struggle

It is one of the daily lessons of the war in the Balkans that the character of no city or district is so definitely fixed that it cannot be altered overnight. Few things have become more wearisome to students of Balkan politics than the historical monographs, charts of race migrations, ethnological maps in several colors (the maps, not the races), constantly issued by one Balkan state or another to prove that virtually all the Balkans as well as a considerable share of the rest of the world is and has for centuries been inhabited almost exclusively by Greeks, Serbs, Bulgars, or Austrians, as the case may be.

The Greeks are probably the worst offenders at least in respect of the extent of their claims. According to them, certainly all of the littoral and all of the islands of the Aegean, and probably a very large part of the eastern Mediterranean basin as well, including by all means Alexandria, should be Greek. Towards the north, more than half of Albania is claimed, and a goodish bit has already been seized. Old Serbia, including even Uskub, Roumelia, out of Bulgaria; and as for Turkey in Europe, the Greeks laugh at the idea that the little that is left of the Western Ottoman empire should fall to anyone but the Greeks, from Kirk-Kilisseh and Adrianople to and including Constantinople. For in the Greek mind, any other disposition of Constantinople than to place the Moslem city under Greek rule would be the rankiest injustice under which Greece would never cease to complain—until properly compensated.

In view of the extravagance of these national claims, it is most interesting to watch the change worked in Saloniki in the course of comparatively few weeks, since the allied troops have begun to land there. It is true that Greeks, also, have poured in in even greater numbers than the Allies, but the original population stood at about 160,000 inhabitants, of which number 80,000 are Jews of Portuguese and Spanish descent, still speaking a sort of bastard Spanish, in which several newspapers are printed, though strangely enough the Hebrew characters are employed to spell out these Iberian words. Next in number come the Greeks themselves, totalling with officials, garrison and everything, only 40,000 or less, while the Turks ran them a close second with between 30,000 and 40,000. The remaining population of normal times was that cosmopolitan mixture so characteristic of every port, but especially of a port like Saloniki or Rotterdam, where the territory served by the port and the port itself are in different countries. Here, however, instead of simply having one other country as hinterland, as Rotterdam or Germany, Saloniki has two: Serbia and Bulgaria. There were always, therefore, many Serbs and not a few Bulgars to be found in Saloniki. For the same reason Austrians were frequent in normal times, though less so since the war has cut Austria-Hungary off from Saloniki as a port of outlet.

To a population so divided there was first suddenly added about 800,000 Greek, Macedonian and Thracian

refugees—more than double the normal population of the city itself. A new city was built in the shape of brick where the refugees are housed in the utmost squalor and the most incredible conditions of crowding. Naturally, they prefer to spend most of their time trying to pick up a few pennies around the streets of the city to sitting idle in the stench and filth of the barracks all day.

Scarcely had the population of Saloniki in a way disposed of this sudden influx of strangers, when the Greek mobilization was ordered and soldiers from all over Greece began to arrive at the appointed trysting place—none other than Saloniki.

Following the last two Balkan wars, Greece had increased her population, by territorial acquisitions, over 50 per cent. It is doubtful if even the Greeks quite realized what this increase would mean in the shape of increased number of troops mobilized. In a few weeks—almost in a few days—the population of Saloniki had been first 160,000, then 360,000, suddenly became 700,000. As many as possible of the newcomers were quartered on the inhabitants of the city; the remainder erected a tent city at the edge of the town—but all spent their time in the narrow, ill-paved streets of Saloniki which began to resemble a county seat during fair week.

And then, out of the clear sky, French and British troops began to join the throng. At first the number was small; now it has passed a hundred thousand. It is true that most of these have gone on up into Serbia; but all the necessary commissariat service must be directed from Saloniki, all the work of debarking not only the newly arrived troops but the supplies must be handled there, and in duplicate, for the British have their own machinery to this and quite distinct from the French.

Naturally, there simply were not enough shops in which to bake the bread necessary for so great an increase of population—much less was there enough wheat from which to bake it. The same was true of every other commodity necessary to life—and still is. Serbs, refugees from their war-ridden country, began to arrive in such great numbers that the Greek government suspended the railway service with Monastir trying to prevent this last peaceful invasion. Nevertheless, some 60,000 to 70,000 have arrived. The population of Saloniki in a few weeks has jumped from 160,000 to almost a million. And the most rudimentary means of taking care of such an increase are absolutely lacking, even to water supply and drainage.

As for the general aspect of the city; it never was Greek—indeed it is more so now than it ever has been. But today it might be a sort of greater Port Said; it might be Marseilles or London or Alexandria. It is anything—a great bazaar, a human beehive.

But it is not a Greek city. It is not a city at all. It is merely a spot on the map where hundreds of thousands of human beings have congregated—and where few of them who can help it will remain.

The Hudson Bay Route

Climate at the Bay Does Not Appear to Have Any Drawbacks

A new book on the Hudson Bay Railway, written by A. H. De Tremblay, formerly of The Pas, has been published by J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd. The great thing about the book is its preface. This does not mean that the study of the resources of the district is unimportant, but the preface gives a new viewpoint. Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait are compared in latitude with the Gulf of Bothnia, which is the northern arm of the Baltic Sea. Those who remember their geography will recall the group of islands at the southern entrance to the gulf. The most northerly point of Hudson Strait is only one degree farther north than the Åland Islands, which are on the same parallel as Petrograd. The Pas is six degrees farther south. Port Nelson is three degrees farther south. The Gulf of Bothnia freezes every winter. Hudson Bay never freezes over. Those who say that there is danger in using the Hudson Bay route, and that it never can be a commercial success, forget that the Gulf of Bothnia and the string of thriving towns upon both its Norwegian and Finnish shores.—Toronto News.

Several Canadians, who claim that Mount Edith, near Banff, was named after their wives have written to the government protesting against the proposal to re-name the mountain, Mount Edith Cavell, in honor of the British nurse who was murdered in Belgium. The first proposal was that Mount Robson, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies, should be named after the dead heroine, but this was objected to principally for historical reasons. The probabilities now are that both proposals may be dropped by the geographic board and some other means found for commemorating the memory of Miss Edith Cavell.

Climate and Cultivation

Broken Land Retains Moisture and the Heat of the Sun

The character of climates is variously affected by the presence or absence of trees and other vegetation. In his British association address, Sir Charles P. Lucas noted that climates became both hotter and colder when the surface of the earth has been bare by the cutting down of trees; they become drier or moister with the destruction or planting of trees; and healthfulness or unhealthfulness may be determined by the removal or retaining of the forests. The Canadian Northwest is cited as an example. Broken or plowed land does not retain snow and ice like the unbroken prairie surface, but it is more retentive of moisture and the heat of the sun. As a result there has been perceptible agricultural improvement of the climate, with an extension of the wheat belt considerably further north than formerly. Lord Strathcona believed that the rails and telegraph lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway brought some changes even before the coming of the settlers, an increase in dew and moisture having been quite evident near the railway.

Prussian Casualties Total 2,244,248

Prussian casualty lists numbers 380 to 389, according to the Rotterdamche Courant, contain the names of 65,340 killed, wounded and missing, making the total 2,244,248. This total is exclusive of the names on 237 Bavarian, 310 Wurttembergian, 233 Saxonian and the naval and Turkish lists, says the newspaper.

The militia council, it is stated, has decided to abolish the use of liquor in all officers' messes throughout the Dominion. For some time past the sale of liquor has been prohibited in cantens, but its use has been allowed by officers. Henceforth officers and men will be on the same footing in regard to the use of intoxicants.

United States Annual Agricultural Report

Diversified Farming Essential to a Sound Agricultural Economy

Particular emphasis is again laid upon the necessity for increasing the number of meat animals. The department, it is stated, has extended its activities in this direction as far as available funds permitted. The attention of the single-crop farmer has been directed to the need of diversification and the introduction of live stock as essential to a sound agricultural economy.

Among the most promising agencies for increasing the meat supply are the pig clubs. These now have a membership of about 9,000 boys and girls, and over 2,000 registered hogs are owned by the members. Poultry clubs also have received much attention, the membership now being approximately 4,000. The report continues:

"Last year the ease with which the meat supply can be increased materially by controlling or eliminating the common live stock diseases was pointed out. The direct losses from them are enormous. It is impossible to give any accurate statement even of direct losses. The indirect losses, which also are great cannot be estimated at all. It has been conservatively estimated, on the basis of data for thirty years, that the annual direct losses from animal diseases are approximately \$212,000,000."

The potato situation, the report states, continues very serious. There is practically none available for fertilizer use, and present indications are that the supply for this purpose will not be increased materially during the coming year. The various obstacles to the commercial development of the four known domestic sources are pointed out. These sources are: The giant help of the Pacific coast, the alutite deposits mainly in the mountains of Utah, the feldspathic rock of the eastern part of the United States, and the mud of Searles Lake in California.

The outbreak of the war, according to the report, found this country in a peculiarly fortunate agricultural condition, the year 1914 having witnessed an unusually large production of a number of staple crops. In this connection, the report says in part:

"The wheat crop of 891,000,000 bushels established the nation's record and was 128,000,000 bushels larger than that of any other year. The corn crop of 2,673,000 bushels, while it was only an average one, exceeded that of 1913 by 226,000,000 bushels. The oat crop of 1,141,000,000 bushels was the third largest on record. The potato crop of 460,000,000 bushels was 74,000,000 bushels larger than that of the preceding year and the second in size in the history of the nation. The barley crop of 195,000,000 bushels was nearly 17,000,000 bushels greater than that of 1913 and the second largest on record. The hay crop of 70,071,000 tons was the third in size. The total estimated value of all farm crops and animal products for the year is \$9,873,000,000, an amount greater by \$83,000,000 than the next largest crop value, that of 1913."

No Hay Export Except To Britain or Allies

Order-in-Council Places an Embargo to Secure Supply For War Needs

An order-in-council has been passed prohibiting the export of Canadian hay to any but Great Britain and allied countries. There had been a great rush of hay to United States points this year, and it is now stopped for war needs. The British and French armies are greatly in need of hay and desire the Canadian timothy. Already prices are being paid more than double those under normal conditions, recent contracts being placed at \$19 a ton. There is also a limited demand for Canadian timothy among the American horsemen.

In filling the demand for the limited market in the States, the prices are often boosted much above the already high prices paid by the British government. This has led to cancellation and non-fulfillment of army contracts already placed in Quebec, causing much worry in the allied armies, and endangering their hold on this market, which can absorb all our timothy production in eastern Canada.

Therefore, steps have been taken to secure the timothy hay crop of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces for use of the allied armies, and the price prevailing (about \$20, or double the usual amount paid) is expected to continue or be even greater.

So far the allied armies have demanded timothy hay, but the department of agriculture has submitted samples of western grasses and eastern clover, and a market may be found for these.

This action has been taken after consultation with the British authorities.

"It is difficult to say just what effect the embargo on hay will have," said Mr. W. H. Dwyer of Ottawa, an authority on hay export. "It all depends on how the government fixes prices. If the Boston and New York price is taken as the Canadian contract price, then the price will likely rise."

"The shutting out of our hay from the American market will undoubtedly increase prices in the States, as Canadian hay this year is superior to the American product."

"We have now but one customer, the British and allied governments, and the Canadian government, buying for them, can fix the price even at \$15 a ton if it wishes."

"The farmers, of course, might not sell, but then the hay could be commandeered."

Wireless Wonders

The 7,000 wireless ship stations in the world require over 15,000 licensed men to operate them, while over 1,000 land stations with a working force of 3,200 men are required to handle the business which originates on board of these vessels.

Immigration Drops

A statement from the quarantine officials at Goose Bay indicates that a total of only 27,667 people coming into Canada were examined, which is 70,676 less than last year.

Armies of Russia Splendidly Equipped

Supplied With Abundance of Good Food, Well Sheltered From Enemy Shells

The next forward movement of the Russian armies will be in numbers of millions, not army corps, according to the statement of a high army official. The armies are in better shape than for many months, said this official and quite capable of moving forward at any point. But the new broad plan of campaign contemplates much more than the taking of towns and territory by drives at this point and that.

The Russian army is satisfied with the net result of its strategy during the past summer, and is willing to bide its time for the inception of the new campaign.

It is a contented army, well fed, clothed and weekly steam cleaned. The army is in snug permanent winter quarters, but is ready at an hour's notice to march.

Within a mile of the firing line, and firing is kept up intermittently, day and night, both from the trenches and by the batteries, are thousands of men camped in half underground cabins of logs covered with sod and soil, proof against cold and almost bomb proof. Abundant, forests furnish plenty of material, and the men are clever at cutting and constructing.

There are quarters for the officers and for the men, officers' clubs and mess quarters, and, strangest of all, steam baths, in which the men take turns in squads at being thoroughly steamed and scrubbed. They are then furnished with fresh undergarments.

In one section inspected by the correspondent 2,500 men were camped in a patch of woodland twenty acres in extent, but the impression gained on a drive through the camp was of one-tenth of that number. An enemy airplane would have difficulty in locating the camp at all.

The bath houses are of log construction, with a tight compartment containing a stone stove or furnace. Shelves range around three sides, on which the bathers lie. Water thrown on the hot stoves produces a heavy steam. After an hour of steaming the men are thoroughly scrubbed and thoroughly cleaned.

In the officers' clubroom tables are arranged for the seating of forty or fifty. At a special breakfast recently given an orchestra of twenty pieces, recruited from among the enlisted men, played airs from the various operas in excellent style. A chorus of a dozen soldiers alternated with Russian folk songs.

Food is plentiful. Not only is there a variety, but certain delicacies are served at the officers' mess. Three pounds of bread are served for a man, a liberal quantity of meat and "kasha" or boiled buckwheat.

The men are all provided with long ulsters, lamb's wool caps, good woolen underwear and stout boots.

The correspondent was struck by the universal good humor of the men. On the way to the front train after train was passed filled with soldiers. Most of the trains were composed of freight cars fitted with bunks. At the doors and windows smiling faces appeared, the men chaffing one another and hurrying out with little tea kettles for hot water, which is provided in quantities at every station of consequence.

The trenches at one point visited were scarcely 200 yards from those of the Germans. There was a labyrinth of deep passages intercepting one another, braced by stakes. Soldiers stood at the portholes, alert for the least sign of a movement across the way, and keeping up a desultory fire day and night. Overhead at intervals whistled shells from the Russian and German batteries.

Package for Butter

Pound Prints Most Suitable Form for the Home Dairy

The style of package in which butter is offered for sale depends largely on the market, the amount of butter manufactured, and the frequency with which it is sold. The old way of molding farm butter in cakes, balls, and rolls is unsanitary and out of date, and a neater form of package is now used in its stead. The style of package has much to do with the sale and price of butter and on this account it is given much attention.

When butter is made on a small scale on the farm, earthen crocks are often used and give good satisfaction. They are often objected to on account of the weight and the ease with which they are broken during transportation. When viewed from the standpoint of the keeping quality of butter there is possibly no container that equals the earthen crock. In view of this fact it is the best to use when the butter is made for home use.

Wooden tubs and boxes are used for packing butter. The tubs are of different sizes, 10 pound, 20 pound, 30 pound, and 60 pound; the boxes are usually all of the latter size. These, however, are only suitable for the larger dairies. When used they should be lined with parchment paper after both have been thoroughly soaked and steamed. Parchment paper cut to fit the package is commonly furnished with the tub or box.

For the home dairy one pound prints or bricks of butter are coming more and more into favor. Each print or brick of butter should be neatly wrapped in parchment paper. The parchment paper may be plain, but more often the butter maker has some distinctive design on it. This latter is the best form in which to put up butter if supplying to a special trade. It is only advisable, however, to put up butter of the best quality in pound prints.

Poultrymen's Opportunity

Wonderful Increase in Consumption Both at Home and Abroad

Canada in past years has imported more poultry and more eggs than she has exported. Yet her production has materially increased, but it has failed to keep pace with the consumption. In twenty years the egg production developed from 64,499,241 dozen to 123,071,034 dozen, but the consumption increased from 11.8 per capita to 17.39. That is to say, the individual fondness for eggs has increased over fifty per cent. The population grew in those twenty years, or from 1891 to 1911, according to the census, from 4,833,239 to 7,204,838, an increase of 2,371,599, and the egg production mounted up 58,571,793 dozen. In spite of this fact, and although the exports fell about to zero, 2,378,640 dozen had to be imported. In the same time the number of poultry in Canada grew from 12,696,701 to 29,548,723. Here again, although the increase was close upon thirteen million, the imports exceeded the exports in value to the amount of \$111,696.

Last year, the excess of imports of eggs over exports reached the virtually enormous total of 11,150,106 dozen, while of poultry in 1914 we exported in value \$206,370, but we imported \$406,366, a difference against us of \$199,996. These figures, striking as they are, and almost impossible as they seem, are yet official, being taken from Pamphlet No. 7, of the Poultry Division, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, entitled, "The egg and poultry situation in Canada, with notes upon the possible effect of the war upon the development of the industry," by W. A. Brown, B.S.A., M.S., and can be verified on application for the pamphlet to the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The statistics given in the pamphlet are both phenomenal and interesting. No other articles of food have shown such an increase in popularity. At the same time prices generally have increased and been well sustained. Mr. Brown does not undertake to explain the phenomena, but contents himself with proving that it is so and that the increase in every particular is common to all the provinces. He also gives particulars of imports of poultry into Great Britain, which in 1913 amounted in value to \$5,411,684, of which Russia supplied \$1,640,923, the United States \$999,890, Austria-Hungary \$470,767, Italy \$410,902, China \$219,472, Egypt \$130,300, Holland \$121,739, Belgium \$108,268, Norway \$68,960, Germany \$58,005, and Canada, seemingly, nil.

From the foregoing figures and the general condition of things in Europe, Mr. Brown arrives at the conclusion that Britain will this year be short of eggs and poultry to the amount of a million and a half of dollars, or of eggs alone to the sum of one hundred million dozen. Every Canadian producer should endeavor, therefore, to produce this year more and better eggs and poultry than ever before.

Tesla's Wonderful Device

Seeks to Patent Wireless Engine for Destroying Navies by Pulling Lever

Nikola Tesla, the inventor, winner of the 1913 Nobel Physics Prize, has filed patent applications on the essential parts of a machine, the possibilities of which test a layman's imagination and promise a panacea for the shooting thunderbolts from the sky to punish those who had angered the gods. Dr. Tesla insists there is nothing sensational about it, that it is but the fruition of many years of work and study. He is not yet ready to give the details of the engine which he says will render fruitless any military expedition against a country which possesses it. Suffice it to say that the destructive invention will go through space with a speed of 300 miles a second, a manless airship without propelling engine or wings, sent by electricity to any desired points on the globe on its errand of destruction, if destruction its manipulator wishes to effect.

Ten miles or a thousand miles, it will be all the same to the machine, the inventor says. Straight to the point, on land or on sea, it will be able to go with precision, delivering a blow that will paralyze or kill, as is desired. A man in a tower on Long Island could shield New York against ships or army by working a lever, if the inventor's anticipations become realizations.

"It is not the time," said Dr. Tesla, "to go into the details of this thing. It is founded upon a principle that means great things in peace; it can be used for great things in war. But I repeat, this is no time to talk of such things."

"It is perfectly practicable to transmit electrical energy without wires and produce destructive effects at a distance. I have already constructed a wireless transmitter which makes this possible, and have described it in my technical publications, among which I may refer to my patent 1,119,731, recently granted. With transmitters of this kind we are enabled to project electrical energy in any amount to any distance and apply it for innumerable purposes, both in peace and war. Through the universal adoption of this system, ideal conditions for the maintenance of law and order will be realized, for then the energy necessary to the enforcement of right and justice will be normally productive, yet potential, and in any moment available, for attack and defense. The power transmitted need not be necessarily destructive for, if existence is made to depend upon it, its withdrawal or supply will bring about the same results as those

now accomplished by force of arms. "But when unavoidable, the same agent may be used to destroy property and life. The art is already so far developed that great destructive effects can be produced at any point on the globe, determined beforehand and with great accuracy. In view of this I have not thought it hazardous to predict a few years ago that the wars of the future will not be waged with explosives but with electrical means."

A New Fertilizer

Discovery by Prof. Bottomley of a Bacterized Peat Plant Food

The discovery by Professor Bottomley of a bacterized peat plant food, named humogene, seems calculated to render a great service to the British nation at the present time by increasing the yield of various crops. On the other hand, the enormous responsibilities imposed by the war make it difficult for the government to conduct the experiments on a wide scale. Accordingly, the work is being carried on by a national committee, of which the Royal Botanic Society in England at present forms the nucleus. From all parts of the United Kingdom growers will be asked to join the committee and co-operate in making the benefits of the discovery nation-wide.

In London alone the displacement of fifty thousand horses by motors on the omnibus services means an annual loss of half a million tons of manure. Professor Bottomley's discovery comes at a time when the manure problem is linked with the question of increased food production. "It is no small thing," he declares, "to be able to say that within a reasonable time this material will double the food supply of the country." The process consists in the treatment of ordinary raw peat by means of bacteria. Within four to six days the peat turns into a black substance, which, when analyzed, is found to contain fifty times as much valuable plant food material as ordinary manure. Practical experiments carried out in England show a remarkable increase in crops treated with the peat manure. Radishes and tomatoes were grown in sand and potatoes in moss watered with a weak solution of humogene. An acre of land treated with a ton of the bacterized peat produced forty-one per cent. more potatoes than similar land treated with eighty tons of manure. One tomato plant gave sixteen pounds of fruit. At present the peat manure can be sold at a profit at thirty dollars a ton.

Although the German board of agriculture in July, 1914, attempted in vain to procure the discovery from Professor Bottomley at a price, the English board of agriculture refuses to take the matter up in its present stage, alleging that the peat manure has not yet demonstrated its utility for agricultural purposes on a field scale. Meanwhile Professor Bottomley has received an offer to form a company, which he has declined, and has decided during the period of the war to give all his knowledge and all his work in promoting experiments that will demonstrate the wonderful results obtained by the use of peat manure. Is it not possible to carry on experiments under government supervision in Canada?—Toronto Globe.

Many New Buildings

Building Permits in Western Provinces For Two War Years Show Fairly Large Total

The building permits issued during the last year of the war—1914—for the three prairie provinces (towns and cities only)—showed a total of \$20,810,000.

Manitoba led the three provinces with permits for the year, totalling \$13,300,997, Alberta coming second with \$10,019,275, and Saskatchewan third with \$14,224,843.

The Manitoba figures included only three places, namely Winnipeg, St. Boniface and Brandon. The Alberta figures included seven places, which were Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, MacLeod, Red Deer and Eadsen. The Saskatchewan figures included eight places, which were Regina, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Swift Current, North Battleford.

The permits for 1915 were much smaller in all the provinces, eastern and western, but in Manitoba and Alberta the actual buildings under construction this year included a large number for which the permits were taken out in 1914. The total building permits for Manitoba for 1914 and 1915 up to the end of December will show about \$16,000,000.

Canada's Aid to the Motherland

The London Times editorially congratulates the Canadian government on having so promptly taken the initiative in using credit power in the Dominion in relief of cash payments to them for imports into the United Kingdom during the war.

"Throughout the empire the practical example thus set by way of lightening the special burden laid on the mother country in paying abroad an abnormally heavy bill for imports required here for war purposes, will be of value far beyond the immediate effect," it says.

The Mail, discussing the wonderful generosity of all classes towards relief funds, says it is estimated that twenty-five millions have been raised in Great Britain alone. Of Australia's gifts, the amount alone collected in one day for the Red Cross was two hundred thousand pounds. None of the other warring nations can equal our record in this respect.

Captured German Spy

How a Clever French Detective Caused the Spy to Give Himself Away

The amazing ability of the French detective service, and the impertinence of German espionage is strikingly illustrated by the story of a spy told by Miss Phyllis Campbell in her book, "Back of the Front," published by George Newnes, Ltd., London, which teems with some of the most vivid pen pictures yet presented of the horrors of this great conflict.

She relates how, in the early days of the war, while waiting at a Paris railway station for a newspaper, they saw a very familiar figure standing by the pavement—a man with a tray of nuts suspended round his neck.

"He was a tall soldierly figure of a man—distinguished in appearance but shabby and soiled to a degree. Gossip said he was an English officer who had been ruined by a famous Paris actress. For seven years he had stood between the chateau and the church selling nuts—never looking one in the face, never speaking."

"As we watched him, suddenly from among the soldiers came a typical Paris gamine—ragged, hatless, impudent and bare footed—evidently drunk. He reeled on the edge of the pavement and cannoned against the seller of nuts, whose wares were flung broadcast by the contact. Instead of apologizing he thrust a hand through his hair and said something in argot—and there was a roar from the soldiers."

"The seller of nuts looked wizened with age—and his retort, when it came, was bitingly satirical. The gamine wheeled round and spat in his face—and like a flash, the seller of nuts became a soldier—an officer—a gentleman—a spy! The soldiers closed round him—that volley of horrible cursing was in pure high German. The gamine was a famous French detective and the seller of nuts a Prussian nobleman, an officer of high rank."

Venice in War Time

How Beautiful Venice Protects Her Art Treasures

Venice has put aside her finery and jewelled splendor and has covered up her art treasures against the bombardment of hostile aircraft which have already attacked the city.

Venice today is not the Venice of streams and poetry, of magic and moonlight and black, silent gondolas. She is a city under naval jurisdiction, a strongly fortified naval base, which foreigners are not allowed to visit.

A correspondent who obtained permission to visit the city, went to the Piazza San Marco. He came upon a crowded square, but the people were joyless. The dazzling gold of former days was gone, for no one knows at what moment an enemy will appear in the sky, as the city is only one hour distant from the enemy's air base.

To guard her treasures against attack, Venice has seen to it that layers of sandbags 30 feet high protect the Sansovina bronze; that the Loggia of the Campanile looks like a dugout; that sandbags guard the northern portal of St. Mark's; that the mosaics are covered over and the delicate marble arches supported by brick columns three feet thick to prevent collapse in case the building is struck and that the four gilded bronze horses have been led from their pedestals to a stable in the main entrance archway of the Doges Palace, walled in between thick brick walls. The Venetians say the horses have gone to fight Austria.

In the Duomo sandbags are everywhere, tier after tier. Statues are swathed in thick cloths and the capitals of columns are encased in metal receptacles. The palace of the Doges looks like a fortress with a heavy pile of brick masonry between each arch and a brick tower at the corners. The loggia is supported by wooden reinforcements. Other places are protected by sandbags, while the work of entrenching still goes on.

During dinner in the only hotel now open the waiters bring in candles and the electric lights are turned out at 8.45 o'clock in the evening. One man was fined \$30 for lighting a cigarette in the Piazza at night and all along the streets black figures pass in the shadows.

Deprived of her evenings, Venice compensates by getting up early. At four in the morning the population begins to stir itself and soon the streets are alive with people.

French Purchases in Canada

The French war department has issued an order that all purchases made by its supply branch in Canada will go through the Hudson Bay Company office in Montreal.

Philippe Roy, general commissioner for Canada in Paris, in making this announcement, states that Canadian firms should have direct representatives there, as Canadian lumber, steel and meat will have for years to come an important market in France.

Commissioner Flood reports from the West Indies that the restricted steamship service between the islands and Europe will benefit Canada, which is being looked to for supplies. There is a good opening for firms able to supply underwear and wearing apparel generally, boots and shoes, hardware, paint, tools, etc.

"Congratulations me, old man, I got a notice from the bank that my account was overdrawn."

"But why the congratulation?"

"The bank failed this morning."

Owes His Life to Britain

German Rescued by Kitchener Doing Traitorous Work Among Arabs

A good memory for history comes in useful sometimes.

For instance when a "celebrated traveller" gave out interviews the other day in Constantinople, snoring how bitterly all the Arabs hate Great Britain, it was well that someone remembered that this Karl Neufeld, was a German, who owed his freedom and his life to the British army.

For twelve years he had worn heavy chains in an Arab dungeon, in the Sudan, when Kitchener after an arduous campaign broke the power of his captors, and smashed his prison doors.

Perhaps it was to be expected that he would bite the hand that gave him life, being a German!

He was just that kind of a cur. According to the correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt," it appears that in December last he had been sent from Germany to Constantinople whence "he proceeded as a private man to the south. Few men were so well suited for this work as he. The man knows the tribes and the character of the Bedouins, speaks their language, is familiar with their customs, rites, and rules, and, though nearly sixty years of age, is possessed of undaunted courage, is fond of adventure, and derides the illnesses and dangers of the desert."

What is meant by these mysterious words is that Herr Neufeld went out to Arabia on a mission to gain the adherence of the Arab tribes for the German cause.

The story of the correspondent who has spoken to the man, is a tale of his adventures—rather mild, indeed, and of his intercourse with certain Sheikhhs who are attested as being in an overwhelming majority of cases "passionate" enemies of England.

Herr Neufeld, as a Moslem, was even allowed to visit Medina during the Ramadan, and to bring from there some holy water for Hindenburg, whose name Herr Neufeld assures us, is well known under the starry heavens of Arabia.

Herr Neufeld tells a wonderful tale to illustrate how profoundly England is hated in those parts. One day the Sultan sent a motor car as a present to the Sheikh of Mecca, and the car having arrived at Medina, the terminus of Hedjaz railway, was taken on its own wheels by the caravan route to Mecca. But on the way the car suddenly stuck in the sand. Immediately it was surrounded by a crowd of Bedouins, who asked: "Is this not an English aeroplane?"

The Sheikhhs who were riding in the car explained what it was, but when they went back to Medina, together with the chauffeurs, to get the necessary implements for lifting the car, another crowd of Bedouins came on the scene, and having consulted with the first crowd, decided that it was an English aeroplane in spite of assurances to the contrary, and smashed the car to pieces. It is plain, then, that England is "passionately" hated in Arabia if the words of such an ingrate could be believed.

The British reputation for fair play, and for military prowess, does not, however, rest on a basis which such a man as Neufeld could overturn!

Balloon Against Zeppelin

Scientific Writer Has a Plan to Put Zeppelins Out of Business

A scientific writer in a British trade paper believes that Zeppelins could be attacked effectively by captive balloons.

He suggests a likely plan would be to have these balloons fixed at certain distances on the outskirts of each town or district likely to be visited by Zeppelins. They would be attached to light steel cables fixed to winding gear to raise or lower them.

The balloons would be filled with a light and highly explosive gas, which could be fired through the steel cable by electricity from the ground, and this would cause such a tremendous explosion and atmospheric disturbance in the clouds that neither Zeppelins nor aeroplanes could withstand it and would be instantly disabled.

The balloons would have no weight to carry except the light steel cable, and as there would be nothing to fall to the ground except the steel cable there would be no risk of it doing any damage if the balloon shed was in the suburbs, clear of dwelling houses. If the balloons were raised one mile high, and exploded at that height, the force of the explosion would travel both upwards and horizontally, so that it would not cause any damage below, and the effect would be felt over many square miles up aloft.

The balloons could be raised from the ground to one mile high in four or five minutes, so that they would be ready for the Zeppelins long before they arrived, and, even if the Zeppelins were a mile or two higher up than the balloon, the explosion would be just as effective. The gas to be used to fill the balloons can be made at a low cost from mineral oil residues, and could be stored in steel cylinders under high pressure so that the balloon could speedily be filled ready for ascent.

Optimism

Visitor—I think it's just wonderful to see you cheery with all those horrid wounds on your head.

Wounded Optimist—Oh, well, miss, it's a very cheerful thing to wake up of a mornin' and find that you've still got a 'ead to 'ave wounds on!

In freezing sea water retains about one-fifth of its salt.

Artificial Incubation

By A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada, Breeder Niagara White Wyandottes

This is such a big subject to put into an article of this kind that one hesitates to try to cover the ground in such a short space. It is possible, however, to cover most of the essential points so that many will be helped in getting better results for that is what most wish to accomplish regardless of the minute reasons. Artificial incubation is extremely handicapped by being practised as a rule under more difficult or unnatural conditions than are usually to be found where natural means only are practised. With good reason many do not do so well with the former, but those of experience see and raise so many valuable birds by it that it is an absolute necessity where large numbers are to be raised and especially if at unusual seasons.

Before one considers the actual hatching at all it is most important to see that the incubator is given real live hatchable eggs. Some hens seem to be exceptionally successful in their hatching but no hen could ever hatch a great many of the eggs that are put in incubators. As a usual thing it will require eggs from more vigorous stock to get results from the incubator because these eggs will probably be set much sooner than where birds use their own judgment electing to cluck and set when instinct tells her that the time has arrived when she can safely depend on the eggs.

There is no doubt whatever that the very best chickens will be hatched and are produced when the hens laying the eggs and the males fertilizing them are in the very best condition. At a time when we notice them wanting to sing and scratch while there is a gleam of daylight left, as though life itself depending on their getting in a few more kernels to produce those vigorous eggs from which to get the strong live chicks is the best time to get incubating the best product from them. As a matter of fact we have seen birds producing more satisfactory eggs sometimes during December and January than for a few months later until coming again into full lay and condition in the late spring. The time then to get the good product from them is when they are at their very best whenever that may be and if we cannot get them into first class condition real early no matter if the eggs are beginning to come, good sturdy chicks cannot be expected.

One of the greatest troubles seems to be that so many let the flock get along as well as it may until such time as they are needing chickens or eggs get high and it looks like a big inducement to force the birds a little. The consequence is that even if they do begin to lay a bit they do not have the hardy, robust constitutions and the vitality is not there to get eggs with strong germs in them. A year ahead is not too soon to seriously consider the matter of properly handling the flock for the whole season's growth will have had a remarkable bearing on the possibilities for early incubation. If the stock is of the greatest vigor and proper feeding is followed so as not to allow the flock to become too fat or force them unduly, but keep them coming along in a normal, vigorous way, there should not be great trouble with artificial incubation. Good common sense must always guide, having ever in mind the conditions that exist when birds are normally breeding best and furnishing them with all that will help to duplicate as near as possible those conditions.

Fresh air, sunshine, light, good sound food in proper balance, exercise, sufficient room and good clean water are the very first aids to good results with artificial incubation.

Having the flock so that it is ready to supply the eggs required for hatching, proper care must be given the handling of the eggs so they will not lose any of the vitality on account of causes that might very seriously hurt the possibilities. In cold weather the eggs must be gathered at least every hour and the sooner they can be set the better. While being saved they should be kept in a dry place not over warm and preferably 45 degrees. A week old is as long as early eggs should be kept, although fair results may be obtained from eggs a little older.

Having eggs from vigorous stock by following closely the directions given with the incubator good results should be had. Certain rules hold good with all machines, but the best results are most likely to be had where the maker's instructions are followed carefully. We have machines where moisture is required after the first week continuously and others where moisture is practically not considered except under exceptional conditions. In a room where a fairly even temperature can be kept up is a good place for the incubator. We like good air in the room and always plan to have good ventilation. The embryo in the eggs needs almost as much as the hatched chicken, air that will strengthen its growth from day to day.

The infertile eggs should be taken out as soon as they can be recognized. Every day that these remain just makes the results that much less. Even under a hen a majority of infertile eggs seriously affect the hatch, although she seems to have the instinct to keep them to the outside of the nest. When the machine is nicely regulated it usually does not pay to keep continually making readjustments for although a considerable variation, particularly towards the end of the hatch may not prove serious, a steady, even temperature, without much fluctuation, if at the right

temperature, will give by far the best results.

If the machine has ever been used before it should have been thoroughly disinfected with some coal tar product before any eggs were put into it and the same done between every hatch. Lamps should be filled and trimmed regularly every day, but never before handling the eggs. Kerosene on the hands will seal up the pores in the eggs, excluding the air, and killing the embryo chick. Regular turning the eggs every night and morning, after second with proper airing as advised by the incubator maker are very important.

Perhaps one of the most important points of all is patience at the last. If the eggs are right, from hearty, vigorous stock, have been given the proper handling before being placed in the machine, and the machine has been operated correctly, nothing under the sun can help at the last like leaving the machine alone. Any beneficial assistance that may be given any chicks in getting out will usually do ten times as much harm to other eggs that could hatch and make perfect better chicks than the ones helped. If the operator has not patience enough to leave the machine strictly alone, he should plan to be away as much as possible during hatching time. Probably more good chicks are spoiled in the endeavor to use some secret to get out the chickens than one can realize. What everyone should want is normal chickens that can produce a profit on the feed they consume, any that have to be helped out of the shell will not be likely to produce a profit, and most of them will die after a few weeks.

Having the brood out they should be kept for at least 36 hours when the brooder can be heated to the proper temperature, and got ready for the chicks. If the hatch is very large it may be necessary to take some of them out to make room, but if all the eggs are not off this should be done quickly and prevent the drying up of eggs and machine and the greatest care must be taken to prevent the little chicks becoming chilled. In an early issue we will take up the matter of brooding.

Belgium Relief

How the Belgium Government Has Borne the Burdens of War

It is doubtful whether the world understands that Belgium, through her government and her people, has borne the chief financial burden of the work of relief. A fund of \$3,000,000 was provided by a group of Belgian bankers and given to the commission for relief in Belgium, to be expended solely for the chartering of ships in which to bring wheat or flour from the United States and other countries. The Belgian government has regularly appropriated \$5,000 each month to be expended by the commission in the purchase of grain, flour and other foods. This contribution is not an outright gift to the commission, although in effect it accomplishes the purpose of a gift. The government of Belgium, ever since the war began, has continued to pay the salaries and wages of a very large number of government employees. Some of these employees have continued to perform the duties for which they are paid, such as burgomasters and other city and commercial officials, school teachers, etc., while some are idle because of the German occupation of the country. The money for the payment of these employees is not delivered directly to them by the government; in fact, the government has no direct channel through which it could make payment. It is, therefore, paid over to the commission for relief in Belgium, which buys relief supplies with it. The supplies are sent into Belgium where they are distributed; not given away, but sold. Proceeds of the sale are paid to the communes, and the communal officers then pay the salaries and wages of the government employees. The entire transaction is somewhat like the operation of a water wheel. The water drives the wheel in passing, but is not reduced in quantity by the service which it gives.—From "Helping the Belgians," by Ernest P. Bicknell in the American Review of Reviews for December.

Bulgaria's Lost General

By the retirement of General Savos, who refuses to fight against the Allies, Ferdinand lost his "organizer of victories."

Born in 1857, the general received his military education at the Academy of the general staff at Petrograd, and won such distinction in the last Serbo-Bulgarian war that he was appointed head of the war office. From that time he worked unceasingly at the equipment of Bulgaria for the inevitable conflict with Turkey, and to his far seeing organization as much as to his strategy in actual conflict Bulgaria owed her amazing triumphs at Lule Burgas and Kirk Killisse.

It is noteworthy that General Dimitrieff, the man in actual command at Kirk Killisse, has also renounced King Ferdinand and holds a command in the Russian armies.

As a truly polite nation the French undoubtedly lead the world, thinks a contributor to a British Weekly. The other day a Paris dentist's servant opened the door to a woebegone patient.

"And who, monsieur," he queried in a tender tone, "shall I have the misery of announcing?"

The total shipments of grain from Port Arthur and Fort William, from Sept. 1 to Dec. 12, the official close of navigation, was approximately 170,000,000 bushels, or fifty thousand tons a day during that period, a world's record.

Western Canada's Coal Supply

Sufficient to Supply the World for Several Centuries With Soft Coal

According to careful estimates prepared by expert statisticians there is enough soft coal in the four western provinces of Canada to supply the whole world for a couple of centuries. The mines of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have scarcely been tapped as yet and have produced a total in one year of around 6,000,000 tons with a value of over \$25,000,000.

The Alberta and Saskatchewan coal fields which are having a big development can supply the demand of the prairie provinces for centuries to come, so it is not necessary to haul British Columbia coal over the mountains or to bring coal from the east or south. The coal in these two prairie provinces is of a very good grade and is equally serviceable for steam purposes and household heating. Steps have also been taken to generate cheap electrical power by establishing power plants at the mouths of good mines. Promotion of this kind has been more or less delayed on account of the financial situation caused by the European war, but there is no doubt that in the future the power question of the prairie provinces will be largely settled by the inexhaustible supply of coal available in these provinces.

It is estimated that there is coal enough in the prairie provinces to supply heat for those provinces for over two thousand years with a consumption of 20,000,000 tons a year, this estimate including only the higher grades. The Dominion Geological Survey has estimated that the coal beds of these three provinces with eastern British Columbia contain a total of 143,490,000 tons, covering an area of 22,506 square miles.

Dairying in Alberta

Great Increases Shown in Butter Production for Last Year

That Alberta has never before had the great increases in butter production, improvement in quality, and the interest in dairying and creamery work which it has had during the last year, was the gist of an address by C. P. Marker, provincial dairy commissioner at the first session of the Alberta Dairymen's Convention held in Calgary recently.

Mr. Marker took the platform and gave a detailed review of the dairying and creamery conditions for the province for the last year. He told how the production of butter had increased from 5,400,000 pounds during 1914 to 7,400,000 for 1915; Low both the winter and summer season had shown greater production and how cheese was now being produced in large quantities during the winter months in the province.

Mr. Marker took the platform and had 58 creameries this year as against 46 operating last year; how 10 of these creameries were operating on the co-operative plan; how experiments carried on at the Olds Agricultural college had shown that creameries had not been in the habit of working their butter sufficiently, and how the knowledge of these experiments had improved the quality of the province's output; and how a great number of the creameries were going into cheese production and with excellent results.

Mr. Marker anticipated that 11,000,000 pounds of butter would be produced in this province during the ensuing year. Dividing the increase in creamery production as between Red Deer and North and Red Deer and South, the speaker said that the north had shown a 11 per cent. increase while the south district had shown a 71 per cent. increase, notwithstanding that the north country had been considered the dairying section of the province.

"There was more progress as to quality as well last year than ever before," said Mr. Marker, telling of the Olds Agricultural college experiments as to the working of butter.

Ninety Millions a Day

The Colossal Daily Expenditures of the Warring Nations

This is the London Economist's estimate of the cost for all the combatants, which cannot be far from the mark:

	Per Day.
Great Britain	\$22,500,000
Germany	20,000,000
France	12,500,000
Russia	12,500,000
Austria	12,500,000
Italy	10,000,000
Turkey, Serbia and Belgium	500,000

"The war will create a war debt of first to last from 2,000 to 3,000 millions," (pounds), says Mr. Sidney Webb. "We shall have lost something like one-third of our aggregate accumulated fortune. A hundred years ago we closed up another world war in which England had been engaged off and on for over twenty years, and found ourselves left with a debt of 900 millions. But our aggregate fortune was only 300 millions."

"Now, assuming the 3,000 million debt, we are going to leave off with only one-third of our accumulated wealth gone."

"There will be no chance of an indemnity for us. What is coming will have to go to the unfortunate countries that have suffered more horribly than we have done."

"Oh, lovey, what do you think? Baby's got a tooth."

"Well, he cried long enough for it."

Money in Hogs

Experiments Would Prove That the Hog Has a Right to the Title of Mortgage Lifter

Every experienced stockman knows that the pig comes first in a list of farm animals as an economical meat maker. This knowledge, in most cases, comes from practical experience rather than from the study of records made in experimental work. In connection with such problems as this, facts and figures are always more or less interesting, and those that are available, show strongly in favor of the pig.

In experiments carried on at the Lawes and Gilbert Station in England, matters of this kind were threshed out to the very bottom. The result of twenty-seven experiments carried on with cattle indicated that it required an average of thirteen pounds of dry substance to produce one pound increase in live weight. It was found that sheep required an average of 9.2 pounds of dry substance to produce a pound of gain, while the hog required but 4.8 pounds of dry substance to produce one pound of increased weight. To determine this result, thirty-three experiments were carried on with pigs, and 104 animals were fed out for an average of fifty-eight days.

It is little to be wondered at that the hog is known as the mortgage-lifter, because, according to these records, he is able to make one pound of gain on just about one-third the amount of dry food as a steer. Of course, it must be remembered that cattle can utilize a much cheaper form of food than hogs, hence, in making comparisons, the conclusion cannot be reached that the hog is always an economical meat maker and the steer always an extravagant producer.

Referring again to the experiments alluded to above, it was found that steers consumed an average of from 120 to 150 pounds of dry food per week for each thousand pounds of weight, and this produced about ten pounds of live weight increase per week. Sheep, per thousand pounds of live weight, consumed from 150 to 160 pounds of dry food per week, and out of this made an increase of approximately 18 pounds. Hogs consumed from 260 to 280 pounds of dry food weekly for each thousand pounds of weight, and produced from this food between 50 and 60 pounds increase. While a hog, therefore, is a heavy eater as compared with a steer, in proportion to his weight, he makes much better use of food consumed, so that he requires, as before stated, only an average of 4.8 pounds to produce one pound of gain as against 13 pounds of dry food required by the steer in the making of one pound of increase.

Long Way from Bankruptcy

Secretary for Colonies is More Hopeful Than Ever of Outcome of War

Andrew Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies, presiding at a banquet in London, declared he felt more hopeful as to the outcome of the war than he had for months past. In reply to statements in German newspapers that he had said Great Britain was on the point of bankruptcy, Mr. Law said the country was a long way from it, but he did not pretend that it could go on indefinitely on the present scale. But the wealth of Great Britain, he added, had not even been touched as yet, and she could bear the strain for a far longer period than her enemies.

Speaking of the great armies which Great Britain had raised, Mr. Law said the number of men killed or wounded up to the present was threefold greater than the entire expeditionary force at the outbreak of the war.

Referring to conditions in the far east, he said that it was no better than could be gathered from the newspapers.

"I go further," he continued, "and say that I look for no especially good news for many months to come. And we may have bad news long before we have good, but that does not alter my opinion. The war is not going to be won or lost in the east."

"If you look at the tendency as a whole, I am convinced we are moving slowly but inexorably towards victory."

He expressed the opinion that there was nothing further to fear either in the western or eastern theatres of the war, adding:

"In Flanders, we are not only able to fire shell for shell, but two to the enemy's one. A similar condition will soon prevail on the Russian front and I firmly believe that the danger of invasion will not arise again in that quarter."

"Economic conditions in Germany, produced by the silent pressure of the British navy are beginning to tell most strongly in our favor, and the German people are ceasing to believe that victory is within their grasp."

"All the heroism which has been shown, all the blood which has been sacrificed, will have been in vain unless we get the result that never again for generations to come will it be within the power of any man or any group of men to turn the world into the charnel house it has become."

Percy—Aw, isn't the hesitation, aw, delightful?

Miss de Peache—Yes, but I wish you wouldn't hesitate so long when you step on my feet.

"You have quite a big trade among the rich, haven't you?"

"Yes," replied the butcher, "but then I have so many poor people who pay their bills that I manage to come out about even."

Canada's Indians Are Patriotic

Many Instances of Loyalty Shown by Contributions to Patriotic Funds

That Canadian Indians have survived the hardship caused by the adverse effect of the war on the fur trade, and are facing another winter with confidence, is a statement which appears in the annual report of the Indian department, just issued. In agricultural and other pursuits their earnings present a most creditable showing.

The native population has remained practically stable and health conditions have on the whole been good. The total value of agricultural products of Indian industry in 1915 was \$1,813,619, and of real and personal property, \$60,439,210, of which \$46,765,011 is in land. The total income of the Indians is \$5,927,594, a marked decrease having taken place in the amount earned by hunting as a result of the decline in fur prices.

The Canadian Indians have during the year given many instances of their loyalty and their contributions to the date reported to patriotic funds have totalled \$16,016.

Canada's manner of administering Indian affairs has proved a model to the United States, a special commissioner, Mr. F. H. Abbott, secretary of the board of Indian commissioners for the United States, having recommended a number of features of Canadian Indian law and administration to the consideration of the United States authorities after making a tour of Indian agencies here. Mr. Abbott is enthusiastic over the simplicity and adequacy of Canadian regulations for the native races. His only point of criticism was regarding the difficulties surrounding the enfranchisement of the Indian in Canada.

Loyalty of India

250,000 Troops Sent From India to All Parts of the World

If any doubts existed in the minds of those who have read reports from German sources as to the loyalty of the people of India, they must have been speedily and permanently dispelled by the words of Mr. Rostum Rostumjee, editor of the Oriental Review, Bombay, a noted Parsee scholar, publicist and journalist, who lectured on "India and the War" recently before the Canadian Club in Ottawa.

"Behind the serried ranks of the finest army in the world," said Mr. Rostumjee, "stands India, loyal to a man. Teuton stratagem counted on revolt in India. But never did I fear for a moment such a dire calamity." He referred to the loyalty and sacrifice of Indian princes and people. He drew a striking contrast between the status of an Indian in Great Britain and in the overseas dominions. But he was not without hope and he believed that after the war a solution to this problem would be found.

As the war goes on Canada is becoming more and more a great partner in the great imperial firm, said the speaker. The whole British empire, with one voice and one heart had cried out: "Give us liberty and honor or death." He was proud of the part his country was playing in this world crisis. His countrymen were fighting the battles of the weak nations of the earth in Mesopotamia, Egypt, Gallipoli, France, Flanders, and in fact, in almost every theatre of the war. Behind the serried ranks of the finest army in the world stands India, loyal to a man. Two hundred and fifty thousand troops had been sent to all parts of the world from India and she could send out millions of men and tons of gold if Great Britain could only train their men and utilize their means and accept their sacrifices on the altar of duty and humanity. There was a corps of Parsees fighting with the Canadians and British in Flanders.

Indian Prince Gets Military Cross

India's youngest war prince has just won the Military Cross for marked gallantry. He is Second Lieutenant Reno Jodha Jang Badahur, of the Thirty-ninth Garhwal Rifles, grandson of the Maharajah of Nepal. The official account of his bravery says:

"During a feint attack north of the La Basse Canal he commanded a double company with great ability and conspicuous gallantry in face of a severe fire from rifles, machine guns, hand grenades and bombs. His bravery was previously observed on September 25, when he led his men with marked gallantry right up to the German wire under heavy rifle and machine gun fire."

The prince is now in a London hospital recovering from two wounds received in the La Basse encounter. He is twenty-five years old.

Fight at Front Between Old Neighbors

From Winnipeg comes the story of a wrestle to the death of two former residents of that city, an Englishman and a German, who were neighbors.

The Englishman, discharged through wounds, has returned to tell that when storming a German trench in Flanders he fought in the pitch dark with a foe. He was strangling his man when flaming shells showed the face of the friend who had bidden him godspeed at Winnipeg in August, 1914.

"But a comrade saw that we had lost our rifles and bayoneted my neighbor at that instant," the Englishman said.

"We held that trench until dawn confirmed my suspicion that it was he and that he was dead. I am sure he recognized me by the flare. But how did he get there?"

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Who are you?" Marion cried. "Speak, or I call for help."

The threat was futile, considering the time of night. The bushes parted and two men appeared. Marion gave one loud scream, but before she could repeat the cry a hand was laid on her lips.

Whoever they were, they were not unduly rough. The hand that stayed further clamor was hard, but it was not cruel.

"You are not to cry out again," a voice whispered. "I will not injure you if you promise not to call out."

Marion indicated that she would comply with this suggestion. Immediately the hand fell from her lips.

"This is an outrage," she said. "That is beside the point," was the reply. "It is an outrage, but we are not going to treat you badly. We are unfortunately compelled to keep you for some four-and-twenty hours from the custody of your friends, but you may rest assured that you will be treated with every consideration."

"I am your prisoner, then?"

"Since you like to put it in that way, yes."

Marion was properly indignant. She pointed out that the course these men were pursuing was a criminal one, and that it was likely to lead them into trouble.

But she might have been speaking to the winds. If she could only see these people! She had not the remotest idea what they were like. The man who spoke was evidently a gentleman; his companion seemed like a working man—a sailor by his walk. And yet it was impossible to see the faces of either.

"We are going to conduct you to one of the caves," was the reply. "Unfortunately no house is available for our purpose or we should not put you to this inconvenience. But we have made every precaution for your comfort, and you are not likely to suffer for want of food or anything of that kind. And I pledge you my word of honor that you shall not be detained a minute beyond the specified time."

He touched Marion on the arm to indicate a forward movement.

"I suppose it is of no use to ask your name," Marion said coldly.

"I have no objection," said the other. "The time is coming when it will be necessary to speak very plainly indeed. My name is George Abell, and I am secretary to Dr. Sergius Tchigorosky. My friend's name is Elpick. He was at one time a servant in the employ of one of your family."

"Tchigorosky?" Marion cried. "But he is dead."

"That seems to be the popular impression," Abell said gravely.

"The words appeared to strike a chill in Marion. She began to comprehend that all her sacrifices had been made in vain.

"Tchigorosky not dead?" she said hoarsely.

"No," said Abell. "I saw him a little time ago. It will perhaps not surprise you to hear that I am acting under his orders."

"But he could not know that I—"

"Dr. Tchigorosky seems to divine matters. He seems to know what people will do almost by instinct. He is a wonderful man and does wonderful things. But I cannot tell you any more; I am merely acting under orders."

He indicated the way and Marion proceeded without further protest. She felt like a condemned criminal when the sentence is pronounced. A long period of suspense and anxiety was nearly finished. How it was going to end Marion neither knew nor cared. But she did know that the woman who was known as Mrs. May was doomed.

Nor another word passed until the foot of the hills of the cliffs was reached. It was no easy matter to get down in the dark, but it was managed at length.

It was near the lonely spot where Geoffrey's stranded boat had been found. For days together nobody came here and Marion could not console herself with the fact that she could be rescued. Not that she much cared; indeed, it was a matter of indifference to her what happened.

Abell was polite and attentive. He indicated a pile of rugs and wraps; if Miss Ravenspur wanted anything she had only to call out and it would be supplied immediately.

"I want nothing but to rest," Marion said wearily. "I am tired out. I feel as if I could sleep for a thousand years. I am so exhausted mentally that I have no astonishment to find myself in this strange situation."

Abell bowed and retired. The night was warm and the cave, being above any, even the high spring tides, was dry. Marion flung herself down upon the pile of wraps and almost at once fell fast asleep. When she came to herself again the sun was shining high. Outside Abell was pacing the sands. Marion called to him.

"I want some breakfast," she said, "and then I should like to have a talk with you. If only I had a looking glass."

"You don't need one," Abell said respectfully if admiringly. "Still, that has been thought of. There is a looking glass in the corner."

Marion smiled despite herself. She found the glass and propped it up before her. There was no cause for alarm. She looked as neat and fresh as if she had just made a due and elaborate toilette. Geoffrey was fond of saying that after a football match Marion would have remained as neat and tidy as ever. She ate her breakfast heartily—good tea, with eggs, and bread and butter, and strawberries.

"Do you want anything more?" asked Abell, looking in.

"Nothing, except my liberty," Marion replied. "You may come in and smoke if you like. How long are you going to detain me here?"

"Four and twenty hours."

"But I shall be missed. They will search for me. By this time, of course, they are hunting all over the place for me. They will come here—"

"I think not," Abell said politely. "It is too near home. Nobody would dream of looking for you in a cave close to the castle. We thought of all that. They will not look for you for other reasons."

Marion glanced swiftly at the speaker.

"How could you prevent them?" she demanded.

Abell puffed at his cigarette. He smiled pleasantly.

"There are many ways," he said. "You do not come down to breakfast. They begin to be alarmed at your absence. Somebody goes to your room and finds there a note addressed to your grandfather. That note is apparently in your handwriting. It contains a few lines to the effect that you have made a great discovery. You have gone to follow it up. The family are not to be alarmed if you do not return till very late. When you come back you hope to have a joyful revelation for everybody."

Marion smiled in reply. Abell seemed to be so sure of his ground.

"What you outline means forgery," she said.

"So I presume," Abell replied coolly. "But forgery is so simple nowadays with the aid of the camera. After what I have told you you will be able to see that our scheme has been thoughtfully worked out."

"And when I come back do I bring a joyful confession with me?"

Abell looked steadily at the speaker. There was something in the expression of his eyes that caused her to drop hers.

"That depends entirely upon yourself," he murmured. "One thing you may rely upon—the confession will be made and the clouds rolled away. It is only a matter of hours now. Surely, you do not need to be told why you are detained?"

For some reason best known to herself Marion did not need to be told. It was a long time before she spoke again. She ought to have been angry with this man; she ought to have turned from him with indignation; but she did nothing of the kind. And if she had, her indignation would have been wasted.

"You are in Dr. Tchigorosky's confidence?" she asked.

Abell shook his head with a smile. "I know a great deal about him," he said. "I help him in his experiments. But as to being in his confidence—no. I don't suppose any man in the world enjoys that, unless it is your uncle Ralph."

Marion started. In that moment many things became clear to her. Hitherto she had regarded Ralph Ravenspur as anything but a man to be dreaded or feared. Now she knew better. Why had she not thought of this before?

"They are great friends?" she said.

"Oh, yes. They have been all over the world together. And they have been in places which they do not mention to anybody."

(To Be Continued)

Teuton Reserves Gone

Germany and Austria Forced to Call on Aged and Physically Unfit to Fill Ranks

The British press representative with the French army declares that by the end of August all of the 1916 contingent in Germany had been called up, and every man between 19 and 45 capable of bearing arms, outside of those in the munition and other necessary industries, was under arms. The remaining reserves were the 1917 class and men over 45 years. To meet further losses, Germany must call its men over 45 years, and already a secret circular has been issued instructing authorities to register all men up to 50 years.

In November Austria-Hungary called up all men from 43 to 50 also, half of them being sent immediately to the front. Only the eighteen-year-old youths remain, and the time of putting them into the firing line will necessarily come early in the spring. Germany and Austria-Hungary are therefore about on a par in respect of the draining of their man-power. In Germany, according to the same army authority, army doctors have passed as fit for service men with one eye, lame men, hunchbacks, and even consumptives. The Russians report the presence of deaf mutes on the firing line, and reports from the Anglo-French front indicate a steadily growing admixture of old men in the German regiments. Facts like these, which are far better known in the Teuton countries than to the allies, outside of the iron curtain, have led one German newspaper to insist that Germany must make peace now before it is too late. The chancellor is trying to do that very thing—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Canada's Exports Increase During War Times

Enterprising Drug Company is Reaching Out into New Territory

In many lines of drugs and chemicals, Germany had the world's market in her hands. With the war, the German and Austrian sources were cut off and the prices of drugs have increased some 50, some 100 and some 1,000 per cent.

The large proprietary medicine firms have, as a consequence, had their profits greatly reduced because they have refused to increase the prices of their preparations to the public.

This has naturally caused them to make an effort to increase business by taking on new territory. As an illustration we may refer to the Dr. Chase Medicine Co., whose representative, Mr. P. R. Cumming, left Toronto on Tuesday last for an extended trip through Cuba, the West Indies, Central America, including Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, British, French and Dutch Guiana in South America.

On account of the extensive sales of Dr. Chase's medicines throughout Canada and the United States, there has developed a certain amount of direct trade in all parts of the world. The present undertaking is to consolidate this trade and by appointing agents in all these places, to establish business throughout these countries on a lasting basis.

As Mr. Cumming is well acquainted with the drug trade throughout the West Indies and South America, it is expected that his trip will meet with success, and that these medicines will find a further field of usefulness.—Toronto News.

Women have proved to be very excellent machinists in England, pressed into the service by the exigencies of warfare. About 800 girls were at the outset employed in the munition factories. Some of these have been at work four months, and were trained by such skilled operatives as were available for the work of instructors. These girls were found to be capable of a good output on many of the operations after only a week's instruction.

To facilitate the testing of shrapnel there has been devised a thermostatically controlled electric oven and it is now in use in one of the government arsenals in Pennsylvania. In the testing of shrapnel shells it is necessary that a temperature of 120 deg. Fahr. be maintained continuously for a period of twenty-four hours. In the new electric furnace the control of a thermostat breaks the heating circuit when the temperature exceeds the limit set and again makes it when the temperature has been lowered to the required degree. Arcing across the contact points has been reduced to a minimum by means of a condenser shunted across them. It is claimed that the temperature of the oven in a continuous test of twenty-four hours did not vary more than one degree.

A member of the impecunious and greatly taxed middle class was drawing his weekly pittance from the cashier, who apologized for the dirty condition of the treasury notes.

"I hope you are not afraid of microbes," he remarked.

"Not in the least, thank you," was the reply. "I am sure no microbes could live on my salary."

BUILDING PLANS FOR HOUSES AND BARN

Designed for Farmers of Western Canada

General Purpose Barn

A general purpose barn built on liberal lines, allowing ample space for all stock, yet allowing no waste area. This barn can be styled the maximum accommodation for the least money. The ground floor is well lighted with 21 windows, all of that special type, higher at bottom, which obviates draughts striking the cattle.

The barn on the right-hand side gives accommodation for 14 head of cattle, heads towards the outside wall, and facing the feed passage, which features has decided advantages. There are also four large pens for loose stock, three of which have doorways to the barnyard, the one box stall in corner of the cow stable will prove to great advantage. It may provide accommodation for a bull or

an expensive matter, and will be found very convenient. The loft in addition to providing ample space for the storage of sufficient feed to carry stock over a considerable period, can also be used to some extent for the storage of implements.

The barn door used at the driveway is exceptionally large, being 12x14, and as such a sized door would be unwieldy, built in two pieces, the upper portion is separated and hinged, so as to lift up.

Just a word as to construction. Special attention has been given to the doors in all our barns. In the first place, they are standardized as to size, in the second place, they are built with an air space, which provides warmth, and constructed in such a manner, as under reasonable



else be kept as a hospital stall for sick cattle.

On the left-hand side of the barn, there is accommodation in four double stalls for eight horses, also four single stalls, so that 12 horses can be kept in stalls all the time and in addition there are two large box stalls.

The harness room is a very valuable adjunct, the space occupied will pay for itself, in the saving it will create in the care of the harness.

The loft layout in this barn calls for special study, as with the driveway to the loft, all the driveways we will show are built with a grade of 1 to 6."

Unloading can be done, either by driving directly into the barn or using the overhead carrier through the end doors, as occasion may demand. This double access to the loft, is not

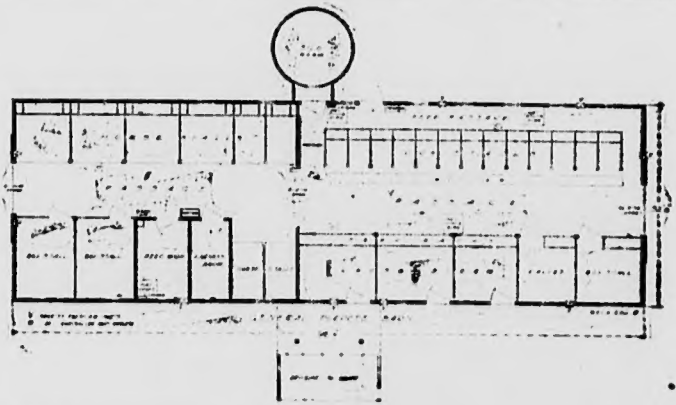
conditions, will give long life to the door.

The roof is of gambrel type, which is an easy type for anyone to construct, at the same time it gives practically all the storage area that can be ordinarily and conveniently used in the storage of feed.

In this barn 2x6 studs 18 feet long are used, they are spaced 2 feet on centres.

In another article on barns, we will deal with the question of various widths of barns, and endeavor to show the advantages of a narrow barn as compared with a wide one.

We will be very pleased to have a plan book showing numerous designs of "Houses and Barns" furnished on application to the Designers, c/o Toronto Type Foundry Co., Winnipeg, Man.



Germans Are Weary of It

A private in the Rhine Brigade, writing to his wife at Portsmouth, Eng., says:

You could never realize the awful state the trenches are in now. Of course, the Germans are in same; in fact, I believe they are worse off than us. Today four of the enemy rushed out of their trenches with white handkerchiefs and gave themselves up to one of our regiments. They said they were absolutely fed up with it. Opposite us they keep shouting all day long that they want peace and hoped the war would soon end. It is fairly certain that they don't care what happens. Our trenches have fallen in to such an extent that to move along one has to expose oneself all along the parapet. As we are less than 200 yards from the enemy they could not miss us. But would you believe it, they are absolutely dejected and fed up, and, given a fair chance, the whole lot would come over and surrender to us.

Just Wait

"I'd face a dragon to win that girl, just as knights did in the days of yore. In fact, I'd welcome a dragon to face."

"Your wish may be granted. Wait until you see her mother, my boy."

To Stamp Out Tuberculosis

The opportunity was afforded to every person in the United States on December 8th to set at rest his lurking anxieties as to whether he had any symptoms of tuberculosis.

That day, which was set aside as "medical examination day," occurred on the Wednesday of Tuberculosis Week planned by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis to be observed throughout the country between December 6th and 12th.

It is hoped that this will inaugurate a regular annual "inspection of the human machine." To this end the co-operation of physicians, employers and workers was secured. Other features of the week were the Children's Health Crusade and Tuberculosis Sunday, the sixth of such yearly interdenominational observances to be celebrated.—The Survey.

"I broke some records this afternoon."

"I didn't know you were an athlete."

"I'm not, but the next time my daughter undertakes to give a dancing party she'll find there isn't any music to dance to."

W. N. U. 1087

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McGAW & WINNETT

NERVOUS PEOPLE

are usually thin and easily worried, sleep does not refresh and the system gets weaker and weaker.

Scott's Emulsion corrects nervousness by force of nourishment—it feeds the nerve centres by distributing energy and power all over the body.

Don't resort to alcoholic mixtures or drug concoctions.

Get SCOTT'S EMULSION for your nerves—nothing equals or compares with it, but insist on the genuine SCOTT'S.

EVERY DRUGGIST HAS IT.

Course of Studies To Be Revised

Saskatchewan Government Will Appoint Committee to Confer With Superintendent

(Contributed by Norman F. Black, M.A., D.Paed., Regina)

As a result of the wide spread interest shown in proposals for the improvement of Saskatchewan schools, the leading provincial papers have for months been full of friendly criticisms and practical suggestions. On one point there has been general agreement, namely, that the present course of studies for public and high schools calls for improvement. It is felt by most friends of education that the course is overloaded, not so much by the inclusion of subjects which should not be found there as by the inclusion of a vast amount of unnecessary and useless details in the various subjects. The work of the school, moreover, has not been kept in close relation with the industries of the province, notably agriculture, and there has been a general demand for such a revision of the school course as will remedy these and other evils. In the high schools in particular it is felt that the pupils are called upon to study too many subjects within a given school year. Consequently the lesson periods are too short, the pupils are burdened unduly with home work, and thoroughness is rendered impossible.

The teachers of the province have long recognized these evils and have been the first to suggest definite means for attempting to remove them. The provincial board of sub-examiners recently petitioned the minister of education requesting that a committee of duly qualified and representative teachers be appointed to confer with the provincial superintendent of education on the revision of the curriculum. They suggested that this conference be held next summer, while the board of sub-examiners is in session, and that the names of the members of the committee should be announced as soon as possible so as to give opportunity for the necessary preliminary study and deliberation. On December 9th Hon. Walter Scott, minister of education, officially announced that this request is to be granted.

Details as to how the members of the revising committee are to be selected have not yet been made public. In many quarters it is thought that in addition to professional educators specially representing the normal schools, high schools and public schools both urban and rural, the committee should also include a few competent representatives of outside public opinion. It is possible that the nomination of these lay members may be entrusted to Saskatchewan Public School League, the provincial citizens' association which was formed some time ago to arouse, organize and express public interest in educational matters.

The formation of this committee will be hailed with general approval as the first positive step in the new reform policy which aims at adapting the schools of Saskatchewan to the special local needs and conditions of the province they are to serve.

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From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

Miss Wheat, the new teacher, was hearing the history lesson. Turning to one of the scholars, she asked, "James, what was Washington's Farewell Address?"

The new boy arose with a promptitude that promised well for the answer. "Heaven, ma'am," he said.

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W. N. U. 1087

Loss From Grain Smut

Ravages of Smut Disease is a Serious Matter to the Farmer

Taking one year with another the average farmer suffers a greater loss through the ravages of smut diseases than through any other one pest, and while he may realize this loss, he, in many cases, seems to consider it a necessary evil.

H. T. Gussow, Dominion botanist, from observations of two years based on personal counts and calculation, estimates that the annual total loss due to smut in wheat, oats and barley amounts to \$17,000,000 or 6.2 per cent. of capital invested in these crops. The loss in oats alone is roughly equal to the combined losses of wheat and barley. In the United States it is estimated that the loss due to the smuts of wheat alone amounts to over \$14,000,000, and when all the smuts and rusts are considered the losses amount to hundreds of millions of dollars.

Vast as the direct loss from the smuts, the indirect losses are also great. The expense of controlling them is very large besides the harm they do to live stock.

There have been discussions from time to time in the press with reference to the probable injuries to live stock fed on smutted grain or food. Important text books even now point out the danger of such practice. It is claimed that smutted grain causes disturbances of the digestive organs, loss of flesh, paralysis of the hindquarters and the muscles of the mouth and throat, and in some cases death.

"The results obtained, however, from careful inquiry and experiments do not confirm this serious arraignment, and we are led to believe that, as is often the case in such investigations, the conclusion is one of conjecture," says H. T. Gussow.

"The animals subjected to experiment were pigs, cows, horses, sheep, rabbits, chickens and pigeons. It must be realized that animals show frequently, during feeding experiments of any kind, certain indispositions, which may or may not be the result of the diet. It appears to us advisable not to recommend the feeding of smut-spore-contaminated food, as it cannot be declared harmless under all circumstances. Pregnant animals, and those naturally subject to intestinal troubles should receive no such food."

As regards oat smut, the following opinion is given in a Canadian bulletin: "When abundant in a crop which is cut for green feed, oat smut may cause irritation and congestion. A number of fatalities amongst cattle in Northern Alberta have been attributed to this. In Montana, a lot of cows were fed on smutty hay, and within twelve hours after the first feed, one half of them died with symptoms of gastritis and cerebral excitement. No more of the hay was fed, and no more deaths resulted. A post-mortem examination showed the stomach 'much distended'."

We find these opinions more or less unanimous on the point that food contaminated with smut is at any rate unwholesome, and, although the matter is not definitely cleared up, we advise farmers not to run any risk of losing animals by giving them food of a so decidedly suspicious nature.

A Pill That is Prized.—There have been many pills put upon the market and pressed upon public attention, but none has endured so long or met with so much favor as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advertisement than this. Having firmly established themselves in public esteem, they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

Message to Bereaved

Sir Oliver Lodge Says That Doing Their Duty Mitigates Sorrow of Death

Sir Oliver Lodge has issued a "message to the bereaved," which is published in the Christian Commonwealth.

Sir Oliver's message reads: "The amount of mourning and suffering throughout Europe at the present time is something terrible to contemplate. But it must be remembered that, from the point of view of the individuals who have gone over, there are many mitigating circumstances. They have done their duty; they have sacrificed a useful career here; they have given up all they possessed, and it will be required to them. By such a death a burden of sin is lightened; some atonement is made; good friends are waiting for them; their help can be utilized, and is much wanted for their fellows who are coming over, and they themselves will continue in the joy of service."

"They would like their friends here to recognize that, and not to mourn them unduly; above all, not to consider them as gone out of existence, as extinguished and no longer real. Sorrow at their departure is inevitable, but grief which is excessive causes them pain."

When Germany precipitated the European conflict her preparations were complete. She was ready "to the last button." Neither Great Britain, France nor Russia was prepared, or anything like it, save in one particular. The British fleet was ready to the minutest detail. The fleet assumed command of the seas and has remained it ever since. British readiness in her traditional field of activity accomplished everything that was expected of it, and today the fleet is stronger than when on that fateful night of last year it disappeared in the darkness.—Victoria Colonist.

Joint Quit Aching Soreness Goes Away

NO MORE STIFFNESS, PAIN OR MISERY IN YOUR BACK OR SIDE OR LIMBS!

Wonderful "Nerviline" is the Remedy

A marvelous pain reliever. Not an ordinary liniment just about five times more powerful, more penetrating, more pain-subduing than any thick, oily or ammonia liniment. Nerviline fairly eats up the pain and stiffness in chronic rheumatic joints, gives quick relief to those throbbing pains, and never burns or even stains the skin.

"Rheumatism kept my joints swollen and sore for ten years. My right knee joint was often too painful to allow me to walk. In this crippled, tortured condition I found Nerviline a blessing. Its warm, soothing action brought relief I had given up hoping for. I rubbed on quantities of Nerviline and improved steadily. I also took Ferrozone at mealtime in order to purify and enrich my blood. I am today well and can recommend my treatment most conscientiously."

(Signed) C. PARKS, Prince Albert. Not an ache or pain in the muscles or joints that Nerviline won't cure. It's wonderful for lumbago and sciatica; for neuralgia, stiff neck, earache and toothache. Nerviline is simply a wonder. Best family liniment known and largely used for the past forty years. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large family size bottle 50c, small trial size 25c. Refuse a substitute, take only "Nerviline."

Germany's Humiliation

Allies Will Cut the Claws of the Wild Beast of Europe

Slowly but surely the horizons of the war are clearing. The strange mixture of sullen defiance and practical admission of defeat by the German chancery, the reports of food riots throughout his country, the news that Hungary is determined to seek a separate peace if she cannot obtain it in any other way, and last but not least significant, the postponement of the new British war loan; these are all signs that point in the same direction.

Germany and her allies want peace. Their need is growing more urgent every day, and the Entente Powers know it. The only point that delays the commencement of negotiations is the fact that the Germanic nations are naturally anxious to save their prestige, and they have an uneasy and well founded conviction that the terms likely to be offered by the allies will be humiliating in the extreme.

In the first place the latter will certainly not consent to consider the subject at all until Germany has retired, voluntarily or otherwise, to her own frontiers. It is probable they will insist on dictating their terms in Berlin as Napoleon did a century ago. They will demand the most drastic rectifications of national boundaries, and the payment of indemnities which will cripple the already tottering Germanic empires for generations to come. They will in fact cut the claws of the wild beast of Europe as to render her impotent for mischief for at least half a century.

Peace will come when the enemy is ready to accept it on that basis. They may elect to continue the hopeless fight, but they will do so with the knowledge that every day of delay will only make matters worse for them. The serious point for Germany is that she is not beaten in a military sense so much as financially and in the absolute exhaustion of her resources. Her only course is to sue for peace. In that connection there is a strong force of public opinion in all the allied nations that in the settlement of this mad war justice must come before mercy. The stakes are altogether too vast to permit of any false sentiment. The safety of the world demands that Germany must drink the cup of her humiliation to the very dregs.—Montreal News.

A Prime Dressing for Wounds.—In some factories and workshops carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and cuts sustained by the workmen. Far better to keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eucalyptic Oil. It is just as quick in action and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh. There is no other Oil that has its curative qualities.

On the battlefields of Europe the bravery shown by men on both sides and by men of all races is the one thing that relieves the horror of the conflict, the star that gleams in a firmament like a pall. Men face the prospect of certain death unafraid and gloriously. To be fearless of consequences when exposure draws the fire of a thousand sharpshooters and the smiting hail of the machine guns is to enter that select company, the bravest of the brave. But men, old and young, volunteers no less than veterans, do not flinch from the ordeal.—New York Sun.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Cold Winds and Dust quickly relieved by Murine. Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists. 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free Write Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago

Germany's War Losses

Germany Does Not Know Extent of its Death Roll

The Prussian authorities who direct the Kaiser's war, do not dare to allow the enormous losses of their army to reach the German people.

As a matter of fact outsiders know more of the mortality lists than do the people of the Kaiser. The ten thousandth page of the officially acknowledged German casualties has reached London, says the New York World, and it denotes that German losses in the field now certainly are not less than 3,600,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

The closely packed pages contain an average of 360 names each. Before me lie lists 763 to 778 inclusive, for the first nine days on November, covering 239 pages. The toll of death and misery for these nine days is \$6,940, or 9,599 a day.

As German military authorities never publish officer casualties, except non-commissioned, and the lists are not guaranteed to be complete, it seems within reasons to estimate Germany's attrition in the fields of war 10,000 every twenty-four hours. The sheets are twelve and a half inches long, with three closely crammed columns to the page. The accumulation, since the war began, if piled together, would make many columns reaching to the ceiling of an ordinary room.

In all the world's history there never has been such a record of dead and maimed, in anything like the same period. It would indicate that the "ribbling" process on which Gen. Joffre pinned his faith from the outset of the war is being carried on pretty consistently, and that the declination of the German armies in all the theatres of war is a problem that must seriously concern the German government, as the German male population with military possibilities is not inexhaustible.

The Prussian Guard is never missing from the death roll, whether infantry, uhlans, field artillery, hussars or machine gun section.

The tremendous losses in the flower of the Kaiser's legions is proof of the extent to which reliance now must be placed on the Landstrum and Landwehr brigades, and in substitute infantry regiments, which figure so prominently.

The believers in inevitable triumph by attrition find in these lists much ground for hope and confidence in its efficacy as a determining factor of the war.

Although the German lists are published with more or less regularity, it is a mistake to imagine that they are freely circulated in Germany. In the first place, the military authorities arbitrarily prevented the publication of these lists in the newspapers. Newspapers are forbidden to publish anything beyond the bald, uninforming summary of casualty rolls. Newspapers may announce only that certain persons, say twenty-five or thirty persons, well known names in a particular community are among the dead, wounded and missing.

Berlin papers may not, for example, print a list of Hamburg casualties, and Hamburg papers are not permitted to say anything about Berlin casualties. No paper may print anything in the nature of a tabulation or computation of the total or special losses or to say, for instance, that, to Nov. 9, 19,000 pages of lists have been issued. The British people on the other hand are kept fully acquainted with the full numerical and moral consequences of their losses. No such publication would be permitted in Germany, even if German newspapers thought it desirable. The Englishman who buys a one cent newspaper gets all the casualty lists in it, but the German who wants lists must pay three cents for each list.

This arrangement insures a very limited circulation of the German casualty lists. But the German lists are displayed in popular restaurants and coffee houses, where they find their most numerous readers. In earlier German lists, the time and place where casualties occurred were identified. That practice has been discontinued, so, when one finds, for instance, whole companies, including non-coms, wiped out in Infantry Reserve Regiment No. 18, Prussian list No. 368, or Infantry Reserve Regiment No. 103, Saxon list No. 217, it is impossible to know on what front they were fighting.

A significant feat re of the German lists is the completeness with which whole companies, numbering about 200 each, have been rolled, showing the frightful result of attacks in mass formation. No less remarkable is the frequency with which each company, with fifteen or twenty non-coms, the backbone of Germany's infantry units, are lost.

The absence of commissioned officers' names from the lists, as only at rare intervals is the loss of a lieutenant or staff officer announced, means that German officers either, as a part of the military policy, do not risk their lives, or that their losses are more numerous than Germany cares to acknowledge, which is the more likely explanation.

Lists are made up of losses of the Prussian, Bavarian, Saxon and Wurttemberg armies, and the Imperial Navy. Prussian losses are, of course, overwhelmingly preponderant, which naturally follows, from the greater population. Every arm of the united service, and all units of each arm, are constantly represented in the death roll.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Women evidently sleep less than men.

Why so? Well, we seldom hear of a woman talking in her sleep.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal-harsh-unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE

LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act

gently on the liver,

eliminate bile, and

soothe the delicate

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of the bowels.

Care Con-

stipation,

Pain,

Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

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SPECIALTIES

We have been making matches for 64 years now—Domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "THE GASLIGHTER" with a 4 1/2 inch stick—"THE EDDY-STONE TORCH" for out door use—"WAX VESTAS" for the smoker, and other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the "SILENT 5," but for every use

BUY
EDDY'S

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Bold in three doses of strength. No. 1, \$1. No. 2, \$1. No. 3, \$1 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Wm. Cook.)

PERFECTION RAZOR PASTE

Will Sharpen your Razor Better and Quicker than can be done in any other way. Lasts a Lifetime. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Post free 25 cents. Pony Razor 75 cents. O. K. Straps \$1.00—Best Made. Canada: Hens Co., Vancouver, Manitoba, Canada.

AGENTS

Wanted in every town and village, to take orders for the best Made-to-Measure Clothing in Canada. Good commissions. Magnificent Samples. CROWN TAILORING CO., Canada's Best Tailors, Toronto.

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Used in French Hospitals with GREAT SUCCESS, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOSS OF VIGOR, RHEUMATISM, BLINDNESS, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES, ETC. EITHER BY DRUGGISTS OR MAIL. POST 4 CTS. SOUVERAIN CO., 80, BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y. LONDON: 10, MARK LANE. TORONTO: 10, KING ST. W. FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC, MED. CO., HAVRE-ST-PIERRE, HAMBURG, LONDON, ETC. SEND DRUGGISTS' LIST FOR FREE BOOK. SAFE AND RELIABLE. LASTING CURE. BE TOLD THAT MARKED WORDS THEREON IS OF GREAT VALUE. GOTT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

A SWEETLY SOLEMN THOUGHT

How dear to our hearts is the steady subscriber.

Who pays in advance at the birth of each year.

Who pays down his money, and does it quite gladly.

And casts 'round the office a halo of cheer.

He never says: "Stop it; I cannot afford it."

I'm getting more papers than now I can read."

But always says, "Send it; our people all like it—"

In fact we all think it a help and a need."

How welcome his cheque when it reaches our sanctum.

How it makes our pulse throb, how it makes our heart dance;

We outwardly thank him; we inwardly bless him—

The steady subscriber who pays in advance.

—The Ledger.

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

Canada Finds Herself

A few months ago and nobody in Canada thought any big undertaking could be accomplished here without going to Great Britain for the money with which to finance it. Now the situation is reversed and we are helping Great Britain to finance her biggest undertaking. The war, among other things, has enabled Canada to find herself.—Winnipeg Telegram.

TYPHOID

is no more necessary than smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE FUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUM UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311

Financial Statement for the Year Ending December 31st, 1915

RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURE
Balance on hand Jan. 1 \$ 1525.50	Notes at Bank..... \$13689.08
Borrowed on Notes..... 14500.00	School Districts..... 21415.44
Taxes collected: Municipal 15905.92	Education Department for 1914..... 338.07
“ “ School.. 16391.96	Refunds..... 360.24
“ “ Education 365.64	Tax Enforcement..... 63.80
Tax Enforcement Costs 207.95	Election Expenses..... 110.30
Excess payments on Taxes 336.77	Secretary..... 1000.00
	Auditor..... 141.20
	Stamps Stationery, &c.. 360.56
	Treasurers Bond, &c..... 48.00
	Rent and Sundry..... 97.35
	Councillors Fees..... 247.00
	Supervision of Roads..... 365.25
	Labor, Grading, &c..... 7572.82
	Materials, Lumber, &c.. 456.84
	Tools and Machinery.... 68.65
	Gopher Bount y..... 389.49
	Balance on hand..... 2509.65
\$49233.74	\$49233.74

Statement of Assets and Liabilities for the Year 1915

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Balance on hand and in Bank..... \$ 2874.89	Outstanding Cheques... \$ 297.89
Uncollected Taxes: Municipal..... 7469.04	Education Taxes..... 197.28
Uncollected Taxes: School..... 8601.77	“ “..... 365.64
Uncollected Taxes: Education..... 197.28	Uncollected School Taxes 8601.77
Advanced to School Districts..... 5023.48	Note Due Bank..... 2941.20
Office Furniture, &c... 120.00	Unpaid Accounts..... 1280.19
Tools and Machinery.... 2500.00	Metal Culverts (owing) 2611.70
	Balance of Assets over Liabilities..... 10490.79
\$26786.46	\$26786.46

A. McNAUGHTON, Secretary
FRED R. JOHNSON, Auditor

Stockmen! Dairymen!

Your stock and dairy cows will thrive twice as well on warmed water as on cold icy stuff. Ask a man who has tried it.

Tank heaters are a nuisance, but with one of our corrugated metal stock tanks you need no heater. Simply build a fire place under the tank and heat from below. The water is easily kept warm, and we guarantee the tank against injury by fire.

THE BEST INVESTMENT you can make is in a metal stock tank, and when you buy from us you buy a good tank, and also

“PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY”

Alberta Metal Culvert & Tank Co.

McCLAIN-WRIGGLESWORTH CO., LTD.
Manufacturing Agents

Dr. M. Mecklenburg OPTICIAN

and Exclusive Eye Expert

31 years experience, 11 years in Alberta

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Will again be at **THE ROSEBUD HOTEL,**
DIDSBURY, TUESDAY, FEB. 8th

Have your eyes properly examined, tested and fitted with Dark Room Test, the only reliable way. No matter what glasses you are wearing now, you should wear Crookes and Torics for they are the very best for your eyes. Come and see me on **TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8th.**

CARSTAIRS HOTEL, CARSTAIRS, MONDAY, FEB. 7
VICTORIA HOTEL, OLDS, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9

No Flat Lenses Used—They are no good and sold only by peddlers

The DIDSBURY PIONEER

Published at Didsbury, Alta.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar per year in advance. All arrearsages of six months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year. Advertising rates quoted on application. H. E. OSMOND, Proprietor.

AROUND THE TOWN

The Alberta Legislator meets on February 24th.

There will be an eclipse of the sun on Thursday.

The Alberta Hail Board meets at Edmonton on February 15th and the Convention of Alberta Rural Municipalities in the same city on February 16th, 17th and 18th

Some private parties in town are following the practice of baking bread for sale. If these people are not careful they will have to pay a business tax, the same as the people who make a business of making and selling bread.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Chambers on Thursday afternoon, February 10th, at 2 o'clock. Girls to have charge of the programme. Paper: "How to choose in Matrimony." All the ladies of the community are cordially invited to attend.

Don't forget the piano and violin recital by the Misses Maye Rankin and Freda Sweet in the Opera House on Thursday evening. This concert will be well worth attending, and those who like a little vocal music interspersed will have their wishes gratified as arrangements have been made with Mr. Horace Reynolds, a well known Calgary vocalist, for several numbers. 25 per cent. of the proceeds will be donated to the Red Cross Society.

The Graduation Services of the "Soul Winners" Sunday School Teacher's Training Class will be held in the Evangelical Church on Sunday, February 6th, at 7.30 p.m. The work done by the class was highly commendable. Twenty-three members of the class have achieved the honor of graduation. Addresses will be given and the diplomas presented. Come and enjoy the occasion.

The heavy wind storm of Saturday and Sunday caused the snow to drift badly. In some places the sidewalks are almost impassable. There has been plenty of time for these walks to have been cleaned off, and while the Town authorities do not wish to take any harsh means of enforcing the snow bylaw some steps will have to be taken to see that it is done. Don't go and complain of other people's walks until you set the example by cleaning off your own.

Hartley Anderson, the mail carrier returned from his visit to St. John's, N.B., last Wednesday. He reports a very mild winter in the eastern part of Canada. The port of St. John has a very warlike appearance, a person cannot get near the docks without getting two or three passes, and soldiers are on sentry everywhere. Now, girls, you still have a chance, the cruel report which was circulated that Hartley would bring back a girl chum is entirely untrue. Hartley is still in the market.

Likes Alberta Better

CORNING, CALIFORNIA,
JANUARY 13TH, 1916

Well dear old Dad, I will now try to give you an outline of Corning. I am writing this letter while staying with Mr. Albert Schultz. I stayed with Mr. Moore last night. Mrs. Moore is wild to go back to Alberta but Mr. Moore himself doesn't say much about leaving here. Fred is staying with Mr. Moore now but John Vandervelde and I are with Mr. Schultz. They live but a short distance apart and were all glad to see us and treat us just fine. Mr. Schultz has 10 acres of land and Mr. Moore has 40; he says he can make a living by taking all the work outside that he can get and Mr. Schultz says he is going back to Alberta just as soon as he can get loose here.

Corning looks just like the picture on the letter-head. It is certainly nice to look at, and those land agents are smooth. We were up to see one of them, Mr. Woodson, yesterday morning and one of his men took us around in his auto to see the land you had. It is level only the little valley that they wrote you about. However from what I learn here and see with my own eyes you made a fine deal when you traded it off.

I never saw so much snow in all my life as I did from Portland to Corning; from 3 to 6 feet deep all through the mountains. It is 567 miles from there to here. We left there on Monday night at 8.15 and arrived here Tuesday night at 12.15 so you see it was some train ride and nearly all the way through the mountains.

There isn't any snow here but it is raining a little and quite a cold wind is with it. I have all my Alberta clothes on and am cold when I am outside. It is just like our old Junerains up there. Mr. Schultz says that from the middle of June to the first of October the heat is something awful. Decidedly it is no place to invest a dollar but it is nice to come to see and I think I would like to stay three or four months in such a place and then move on and wind up in Alberta again. Yesterday we picked oranges off the trees; however most of the crop has been picked about three weeks ago.

We will start for Frisco in the morning at 6 o'clock and hope we will run into some warmer weather as we haven't seen very much sun since we left home. The land agents told us that today was the coldest day they had ever seen here, but Mr. Schultz says that he has seen many just as cold or colder. I must close for this time hoping you are getting along well and trusting it is not too cold there.

MARTIN J. COLWELL

YOU ARE NOT GOING BLIND

If our services and advice can prevent it. It may be only a case of failing sight but it may be aggravated by waiting.

Consult us about your eyes.

Prices always reasonable.

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\$25 REWARD

The above reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the following horses: 6 head of 2 and 3 year old bay and grey horses, all branded ND on left hip. HAMILTON BROS., Innisfail, Alta.

ESTRAY

On the premises of Joe Jones of Westward Ho P. O., S. W. 16-32-4, west 5th, one red Shorthorn heifer with roan tail coming two years old, branded X and bar, on right ribs. Center figure cannot be properly made out. Hiram Ross, Brand Reader.

STRAYED

10 head cattle, branded bar over 6 X on right ribs, and iron grey horse colt coming 2 in spring, no brand. \$5 reward leading to recovery of horse colt. J. KLAHOUT, Owner. Phone 304.

Take a dose in time!

Don't let your system become lowered by the attacks of a cough or cold. "Safety First"—take a dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. It loosens the Cough so that it soon disappears; it heals the soreness; and lungs so they are unaffected by changes of temperature. Chamberlain's contains no narcotics or harmful drugs. While it gives relief from the first dose it may be safely used with the youngest. All Druggists 25c. & 50c.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.
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Secretary. W. M.



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Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.
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LAND CO., LTD.**

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New Terms: One tenth cash, balance nine annual instalments, interest 6 per cent. Ten cents per acre survey fees, payable with final instalment and without interest.

For Maps and Prices apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg; Lott & Co. Limited, Calgary; or to local representative,

W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury



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WEST LAND REGULATIONS.**

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.